

THE SAIER CATALOG OF

RARE AND POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS VEGETABLE AND GRASS SEEDS

GARDEN BULBS - ALL KINDS

OVER 4,000
SPECIES & VARIETIES

GARDENER'S SUPPLIES

PIONEER SEED COMPANY

DIMONDALE, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

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In The Mail

Time for another issue comes around. The same old excuse — shortage of help — delays things longer than we wish and the least said about it the better.

A lot of flower seeds have been mailed during the past 2-3 months and we sincerely hope that fine results have been secured by all our friends. Every once in a while, someone writes about non-germination, which we should naturally expect, and in all purchases of flower seeds, some disappointments should be expected because there are so many factors in their growth that only time and experience will overcome, but please do not think that we are not pleased to send an extra packet of seed once in a while; we have many failures ourselves, which eventually come out all right, with another trial.

THE BULB LISTS

We want to especially mention the bulbs added in this issue. While the Dutch Bulbs, — Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Crocus, etc. — are not in larger numbers of varieties, you will find, tho, that the very best is represented. Each year a great number of "novelties" are included in bulb lists and all are at extra high prices, and 99% are inferior to the established varieties of high rating. One of the larger items in the cost of selling bulbs, is the carry-over and is an item that must be added to the selling price; orders placed now, will avoid much of this extra expense, and one might as well have some extra bulbs this falls in return for a little early attention at this time; place your order NOW and get your extra bulbs, on large orders it is not necessary to send remittance now.

Now that the war is over and shipments are getting more regular, we are again able to offer many of the botanical bulbs and rare species which you will find listed separately on one of the last pages; by all means order a few this year. They are very interesting, especially in small groups in the rock garden or border.

PENSTEMON MEETING IN NEBRASKA

The Penstemon fans in the Nebraska area are planning a meeting at Cook, Nebraska, June 3rd. Mrs. Henry Seeba is in charge of arrangements and the meeting will be at the town hall. Films and slides will be shown and a general Penstemon meeting will be held. This starts at 9:30 A. M., bring a cover dish for a picnic dinner at noon; all Penstemon fans are invited whether members of the Penstemon Society or not.

VERMICULITE

We wonder what results our customers are having with this material? We would like comments. Much has been written about it as a perfect material for the growing of seedlings, especially, but so far we are not so taken up with it ourselves; seedlings make too long a root for transplanting into small pots or flats and we also do not find that it "holds moisture" as is so often claimed. What has been your experience? And in this connection we call your attention to the sphagnum moss added to the supply column this month, the fine moss is of considerable use in germination and also for fine seedlings.

Flower Seeds Just Received

This issue contains hundreds of additions to the flower seed list. There are many, probably 50% or more, that are real hard to find species and especially is this so in plants that are suitable to our central South. We would like to see more of these new species, especially those from Rhodesia, started in the South.

It will be of interest to Rock Garden growers to know that many of the rarer types of al-pines are now being secured from Europe. Up till this time, deliveries have been very irregular, so much so that it has caused us a great deal of unnecessary work, to say nothing of the disappointment to our customers, in have a lot of back-orders on file. Even a few of the better botanical gardens in Austria are now able to send us flower seeds. Many of these will be listed during the summer months for both the summer perennial planting and for fall sowing.

Delphinium Suggestions

John H. Davis of Lynchburg, Va., writes us about a problem, which sort of has us stumped, for on all our answers he rejects them. He writes, "Last early fall I bought Larkspur Pansy and Delphinium of you. The Pansy and Pacific Giant Delphinium were planted the same day and in the same bed and both germinated beautifully. They developed wonderfully, I kept them dusted for insects; at three weeks old I was prevented by a naccident from caring for them for 3 weeks and then to my surprise, the Pansies had advanced wonderfully but not a trace of the Delphiniums were there, disappeared as if they never had been there. I ordered more seed and planted them the later

(See DELPHINIUM, Page 22)

Starting Pansies For Best Results

The best time to start Pansies is July, even in June where you have a suitable place to hold the little plants during the hot months. Of course the farther south you are the later this should be and in the far north June started Pansies will even be better. The seedlings should be transplanted to flats or cold frame and grown on till they are well established and strong plants, when they can be transplanted to their permanent beds. This means that the soil in the flats or cold frame should be good and some rotted manure used in the bottom.

Pansies transplanted to their permanent beds in September will be well established by the time winter sets in and you will have beautiful flowers early in the spring and right up into the hot summer months. If some shade can be given the plants during the hot noon period of the day, stronger plants and better flowers will be had. We are especially interested in Pansies ourselves, and we secure seed from every known source, which is grown in our trial grounds so that we know who does and who does not grow the best. We also buy Pansy seed in straight varieties, as much as possible which eliminates many of the hybrid or crosses resulting from growing many different kinds in one plot. The word "hybrid" is very loosely used, but a good hybrid is a plant from a particular cross between two pure types, not plants from mixed planting in the field, which result in mostly poor types.

Mrs. Roy E. Guard of Fairfax, Va., writes that she wonders if those who say they have seen a yellow African Violet, if it was not some type of Sinningia, not the Gloxinia, but probably some type of this.

New Seed Listings

In this issue there has been a great many additions to the seed list; nearly two pages, and of course, many have been dropped due to seed being all sold out. There has been some very choice ones added, some that are very rare; collected seeds from Columbia and South Rhodesia are especially represented and those from South Rhodesia, especially, are, of course, mostly tender plants suitable for the far South or Southern California. Also many descriptions have been added, that we did not have time to include during the spring months.

Order Rare Bulbs Now

We want to call your attention especially to the first listing for this year of summer and fall bulbs, that you will find in another column. It has been some years that all these beautiful flowering bulbs could be secured. During the next 2-3 issues, many more will be added and we trust you will make note of the attractive prices on them at this time. By booking what you will need, now, you can plant a hundred bulbs where if you wait till towards planting time you will have but 50, for the same money. To our old customers, it will not be necessary to send any money with your order, just book what you are sure you will need and we then will know your needs and at shipping time, we can notify you of the amount, when you can then send it in.

Many of the botanical tulips, narcissus, crocus, etc., show up beautifully when planted in quantities, sometimes up into the thousands and if you should have this need, write us and let us quote you in a quantity price; we would especially like the opportunity to quote on public parks requirements.

An Austrian Botanical Garden

One can safely say that not all of the beautiful plants on earth are known to garden lovers, many are yet to be discovered. While there are many quite large private gardens devoted to plants and flowers of botanical interest, it is mainly to the various botanical gardens that collections can be found and it is with pleasure that we give some information here of the Dr. Fritz Lemperg Botanical Gardens which is located in Austria near the border of Hungary and Jugoslav. This is about 47 degrees north latitude.

The garden was founded some 40 years ago by Dr. Lemperg, the botanist, well known the world over, and it was a misfortune to all plant lovers that his death had to be recorded early this year. Dr. Lemperg not only collected a vast number of rare plants but carried on extensive experiments and published the results of much of his scientific research. We hope to review some in future issues. Considerable work has been done on the acclimation of plants originating from the south; and in this connection consideration has been given to the matter of air humidity. Agreeable results have been obtained, with the Passiflora coerulea being gotten to flower and to live in the open over winter, without any covering at all.

The grounds are divided into: 1. Arboretum. 2. Alpine Park. 3. Forbidden Hill. 4. Desert. 5. Shrubbery. 6. Sphagnum Swamp. 7. Nursery.

In the Arboretum are the deciduous trees, half-evergreens and evergreens trees, sub-shrubs and coniferous trees which have to grow without a cover; plants in

(See AUSTRIAN, Page 23)

Value of Hybrid Lilies

The last few years there has been a lot published about "hybrid lilies." And how many have been disappointed in these so-called hybrids no one knows. It is always best to purchase straight established varieties and let the easily influenced to buy the "hybrids". Since the war large amounts of lily seed has been planted in the country and especially in Oregon and thereabouts. Of course thousands of mixtures result from these plantings and as several years is required to produce the flowering bulbs, much expense is had and to make this up, the bulbs are sold as "hybrids", usually with some high sounding name added to them. One could reasonably expect to find some nice flowers in them if it were not for the fact that anything that has any value, has been taken out and grown on, in fact, one of the larger growers in the northwest advertises in their circulars about tagging the selected flowers in the fields for which they ask higher prices for the bulbs so selected, and for those wishing to pay several dollars apiece for these plants, it is all right but to buy the remaining bulbs, is a waste of money. Therefore, we advise buying established varieties; as soon as something is bettered it is isolated and increased in quantity and is recognized as a superior variety in the trade.

Meanings of Botanical Names

Records of the centuries B. C. give us the names of several important men whose inquiring minds led them to study plants. Of these, the most prominent are Pythagorus, Aristotle, and Theophrastus. In the early centuries A. D. there looms the names of Pliny, Dioscorides and Galen, the latter published much on the medicinal value of plants but without any botanical description. Through the following centuries which may well be called the Dark Ages, when life consisted mostly of ravaging neighbor countries, botanical knowledge was very low and such as it was, being mostly confusion. The fallacies and wrong philosophies of preceding centuries continued to be copied and re-copied. Beginning about the 16th century A. D. botanical knowledge began to assume a more scientific status. A botany published in the U. S. in 1850 is arranged according to the system of Jussieu which is based on the structure of the seed, claimed to be the best system so far devised while the system of Linnaeus is described as containing more confusion than any system yet invented.

plants were named mostly with words of Greek derivation and chiefly in relation to their medicinal value, fragrance or some

physical appearance. Later, the names of various botanists or other men of science were used for generic names, while the specific names indicated color, fragrance, size, type-location and various physical features of stem or flower. When we look into the meaning and derivation of these names the plant world at once become more intimate and takes us back through the centuries.

Let us begin in alphabetical order with some of the more common plants.

GENERIC NAMES:

Acacia, from the greek akago, to sharpen; Acer, the maples, from Latin, acer, meaning acrid, which refers to the sap of some species; Achillea, one of which is the common yarrow named for the warrior Achilles; Aconitum, from akone, meaning rugged, in allusion to its habit; Acorus, sweet flag, from a-without and kore, the pupil, because it was supposed to be a curative of eye trouble; Adiantum, the ferns from a-not, and diaino - to grow wet, because its leaves are not easily wetted; Adlumia form to John Adlum, a well known cultivator of this vine; Aesculus from the Latin meaning food, although the horsechestnuts are generally understood to be poison; Ageratum, meaning with-

out old age, because the flowers do not change color with age; Agrimonia, meaning alone in a field, as they are generally solitary plants; Agrostis, the grasses, a common one being the red top, the meaning being, a field; Allium, meaning, to smell and is that not true of all the onions and their relatives; Althea, meaning to heal, as it was credited with healing wounds; Alyssum, indicating cure of bite from mad dog; Ampelopsis, resembling a vine; Anagallis, signifying to laugh, because by curing disease it made one cheerful; Andropogon, grasses known as beard grass, the name meaning man's beard; Anemone, the wild species bloom in March so the name indicated that the flowers are opened by the wind; Antirrhinum, whose personate corolla is common in the flower's window, indicates an unpleasant odor; Aquilegia, whose leaves hold drops of water on the surface, the name meaning to gather water; Arctium, the burdock meaning the bear because of the rough leaves; Arenaria, from arena, — sand as most of these plants inhabit sandy areas; Asclepias, the ubiquitous milkweed named for the founder of medical science, Aesculapious or Asclepius; Atropa, a group of

(See BOTANICAL, Page 23)

THE SAIER CATALOG OF RARE FLOWER SEEDS

ABBREVIATIONS USED

The following abbreviations are used to save space: A—annual; B—biennial; P—perennial; those that live more than 3 years; H—hardy, say in southern Michigan; HH—half hardy, as a HHA, half hardy annual, that does not stand any frost; a HHA, a hardy annual can be planted early in the spring and will stand cold weather; T—tender, a TP or TB is one that is not hardy here in southern Michigan and thus would have to be grown outdoors only in a warm temperature or most likely a greenhouse plant; GH—greenhouse; Sh—shrub as a HSH or TSH; G as G10—germinates in about 10 days; fls.—flowers; the months when used mean approximate time the plant flowers in southern Michigan, this will vary north and south; N and S—north and south; a or an—annual; B or P means it is best grown as a biennial in the N; the hardness is subject to change in different sections, a plant might be hardy on a certain type and location of soil and tender a 100 miles south on another type.

ACACIA (ah-KAY-shah)

- augustissima. ACAC-3. Pkt. 50c
- constricta. ACAC-2. Pkt. 50c
- Ornamental shrub with numerous yellow flowers, native of Texas.
- farnesiana. ACAC-5. Pkt. 50c
- (Vachellia farnesiana). Thorny, much branched shrub to 10 ft., flower heads 1/4-1/2" across, very fragrant, in small clusters, pods 3" long, for the South.
- raemeriana. ACAC-1. Pkt. 50c
- torulosa. ACAC-4. Pkt. 50c

ACANTHUS (ah-KAN-thus)

(Bear's Breech). Perennial plants or thistle-like small shrubs native of the Old World. About 3 ft. tall with leaves 12-25 inches long and 6-10 inches wide; flowers whitish, rose or lilac borne on 18 in. spikes. They are semi-hardy and do best in rich, well drained soil and full sun light. They are best in background plantings. In the N. they require good winter protection. Seed sown in late April will flower in August.

A hardier variety with pretty foliage and rose flowers, 2-3 ft., HHP.

ACHILLEA (ak-i-LEE-ah)

(Milfoil or Yarrow). Hardy herbaceous perennials easily grown in any good soil and sunny location, flowering from June to Aug. or later. Flowers in clusters of small heads, white and yellow very good as cut flowers. Seed planted indoors in March or early April and set out doors early in May, have good chance to flower first season. Seed also can be started out doors in May or June, setting out in garden in Sept. or Oct. for next year's flowers. Set plants 1 ft. apart; heights 1 1/2-3 ft. Bone meal around plants in spring is good.

—chrysocoma. ACH-4. Pkt. 25c

Dense woody foliage and bright yellow flowers; HP, 9 inches.

—clavennae. ACH-11. Pkt. 25c

The finest RG species with much cut leaves and heads of pure white fine daisies; well drained sunny location, 6" HP.

—filipendula. ACH-5. Pkt. 25c

A showy, tall species of robust habit, large yellow corymbs, HP, 5 ft.

—millefolium. ACH-6. Pkt. 25c

The native Yarrow of England, with round heads of white flowers, HP, 2 ft. tall, June-Sept.

—Crimson Beauty. ACH-8. Pkt. 25c

A beautiful bright colored Yarrow, HP, 2 ft.

—Parkeri. ACH-10. Pkt. 20c

Large clear yellow flower heads; excellent for cutting; prefers dry place, everlasting, 2 1/2-3 ft., HP.

—piarmica fl. pl., The Pearl. ACH-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25

(Sneezewort). A pretty double white flowered variety, 2 ft. high and very much grown both for the border and cut flowers, June-Sept., HP.

—Taygetea. ACH-9. Pkt. 50c

A beautiful NEW variety with fine lemon colored flower heads, HP, 1 ft.

—Mixed Achillea. ACH-12X. Pkt. 25c

Contains all species and varieties we list with others as received. An excellent opportunity for those wanting to see the whole list of these beautiful flowers.

ACONITUM (AK-oh-nyl-um)

Herbaceous perennials, common name Monkshood. A. napellus is the poisonous species grown for the drug aconite. Seeds germinate slowly and usually are sown out doors in May or June in partial shade, or they can be started indoors in March or April. Plants do best if not transplanted. Thin to 18 in. apart when well started. Transplanting should be done in Sept. Bone meal is good fertilizer.

—lycotonum. ACD-4. Pkt. 50c

Yellow Monkshood or Aconite. 3 ft. tall, HP, best in moist soil.

—pelatum. ACD-1. Pkt. 20c

Blue flowers 2 1/2 in. across, found in Himalayan pastures up to 15,000 ft., HP.

—Wilsoni. ACD-3. Pkt. 50c

Handsome spikes of very large, porcelain blue flowers, late, very fine; HP, 3 ft.

—Barker's Variety. ACD-2. Pkt. 60c

A beautiful novelty in an amethyst-blue color. HP, 6 ft. tall.

—ACROCLINIUM

(ak-roh-KLIN-i-um)

(Correct botanical name, Helipterum—(hee-LIP-ter-um)—roseum). An annual grown mainly for its dried flowers, it being one of the best "everlasting". For drying, cut flowers before fully open; they retain their color for years. Flowers daisy-like, 2-in.-3-in. across, double and semi-double, petals of silky appearance, plant about 1-2 1/2 ft. tall. It is one of the distinctest of the annual group. Seeds generally sown outdoors where plants are to grow, or they can be started indoors where early flowers are wanted; space plants 6-in.-12-in. apart.

—grandiflorum. ACR-5. Pkt. 20c

A much improved type with large flowers in a variety of colors, HHA, 1 ft.

—album flora pleno. ACR-6. Pkt. 20c

With double white flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—roseum. ACR-2. Pkt. 15c

This is a very pretty everlasting flower; rose-colored ray with a yellow disk, HHA, 1 ft.

—album. ACR-3. Pkt. 15c

A very neat variety with white ray, HHA, 1 ft.

—flora pleno. ACR-4. Pkt. 20c

A fine double flowered variety with rose-colored flowers, HHA, 1 ft.

—Sensation Giants. ACR-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 85c

This strain has flowers fully half again as large as the old type, medium rose to light pink, making beautiful cut flowers and ideal everlastings.

ACROGEHALUS

(ad-e-NOF-oh-rah)

Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs from warm climates, grown indoors in N. but outdoors where frost is not severe; light well drained soil and sunny location, flowers pea-like, terminal racemes followed by glandular pods.

—sericeus. ACRO-1. Pkt. 50c

Shrubby climber, 1-2 ft., with soft pale blue flowers and gray foliage, flowering in late summer; from S. Rhodesia.

ADENOCARPUS

(ad-e-NOF-oh-rah)

Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs from warm climates, grown indoors in N. but outdoors where frost is not severe; light well drained soil and sunny location, flowers pea-like, terminal racemes followed by glandular pods.

—sericeus. ACRO-1. Pkt. 50c

Shrubby climber, 1-2 ft., with soft pale blue flowers and gray foliage, flowering in late summer; from S. Rhodesia.

ADONIS (ah-DOH-nis)

The annuals are hardy, growing well in shaded locations or under trees. Foliage, dark green, finely cut, terminal flowers solitary crimson or scarlet with a dark colored base, May-June. The perennial has a downy white foliage and large umbels of soft lilac flowers, HBB, 2 ft. also desirable as a border plant; yellow flowers in May or June. About 1-ft. tall. Sow seeds of annuals outdoors in late April or a month earlier indoors; the perennial sorts may be sown in spring or fall.

—aestivalis. ADON-2. Pkt. 15c

(Summer Adonis). Hardy annual with scarlet flowers, June-Aug.

—autumnalis. ADON-1. Pkt. 15c

(Autumn or Flos Adonis). Hardy annual, small crimson flowers with dark centers, May thru July.

AGAPANTHUS

Blue Lily of the Nile. Beautiful flowers from So. Af. blooming in late summer; easy to grow in any good garden soil; tender to heavy frost in N.; should be grown in pots or tubs. They form beautiful clumps if left undisturbed. Fresh seed should be sown which is ready in August.

—longispatus. AGAP-2. Pkt. 30c

A new species that is becoming very popular; flowers on 4 ft. graceful wiry stems, very floriferous; compact growth.

—mooreanus nanus. AGAP-6. Pkt. 50c

A rare dwarf form from Natal; hard blue flowers, 18" tall.

—orientalis. AGAP-3. Pkt. 30c

Large heads of blue flowers on 4 ft. stems, broad evergreen foliage; extensively grown in S. Calif.

—alba. AGAP-4. Pkt. 30c

Pure white form; quite rare.

—umbellata maximus. AGAP-1. Pkt. 40c

Pure white form; quite rare.

AGERATUM

A most popular half hardy annual especially used for borders, edging and indoor plants. All are free flowering, the plants covered with flowers from early summer till frost, easily grown in any good soil. Seeds are usually started indoors 4-6 weeks before time to set out—after frost danger. Strains offered are especially selected for uniform growth. In the fall, put up a few of the smallest plants, cutting them back, and grow on indoors for winter plants. The taller varieties, about 10-12 in. tall, make good cut flowers. The dwarf sorts make ideal rockery plants. When seed is sown outdoors in May, plants flower in August. Rain does not damage the flowers.

—lasseauxi. AGER-1. Pkt. 15c

Delightful rosy mauve; fine cut flower, 20 inches.

A. MEXICANUM:

This species includes all the popular varieties of Ageratum as follows:

—Blue Ball. AGER-2. Pkt. 15c

A deep blue, ball-shaped plants very compact and extra choice, 9-in.

—Blue Bedder. AGER-3. Pkt. 20c

A deep lavender-blue on compact 4-in. plants; very pretty.

—Blue Cap. AGER-4. Pkt. 20c

Rich blue in close heads, dome-shaped plants, fine for rockery or edging, 8-in.

—Blue Star. AGER-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 55c

A splendid deep blue variety from Holland, fine for edging or bedding, 6-in.

—Fairy Pink. AGER-6. Pkt. 20c

Softest salmon rose-pink, an unusual color in ageratums, very pretty for bedding, edging or rockery and also excellent pot plants or window boxes, 6-in.

—Midget Blue. AGER-7. Pkt. 20c

Rich blue in a low extra compact uniform plant for edging or bedding, 2-3 in. tall.

—Purple Perfection. AGER-8. Pkt. 15c

Deepest blue, plants especially good for bedding and boxes where a 9-in. plant is needed; very free flowering.

—Silver Star. AGER-9. Pkt. 15c

A pretty dwarf white flowered type especially suited for edging, 6-in.

—Swanley Blue. AGER-10. Pkt. 15c

Thickly bunched semi-dwarf plants in a pretty shade of azure-blue, 7-in. tall.

—White Queen. AGER-11. Pkt. 15c

Pure white flowers on 8-in. plants especially suited for a white ageratum in bedding, cut flowers, edging, etc.

—White Beauty. AGER-12. Pkt. 15c

An extra large flowered and the best white in ageratums, plants 7-in. tall.

—Zuriblan. AGER-13. Pkt. 15c

A beautiful dwarf blue novelty from Switzerland that is claimed to be extra good.

NOTE: perennial ageratums, so called, see Eupatorium and Lonas.

AGROSTIS (ah-GROS-tis)

A group of tufted annual and perennial grasses including some lawn grasses but ornamental grasses as listed here. Known also as Bent Grass.

—nebulosa. AGRO-1. Pkt. 15c

(Cloud Grass). Hardy annual ornamental grass, fine for edging the flower border; dwarf and neat. Plant indoors early transplanting to beds as wanted, 12-15-in. Especially valued as filled in bouquets of flowers.

—pulchella. AGRO-2. Pkt. 20c

Dwarf and sometimes woody plants of the Mustard Family, called Stonecress and includes annual, biennial and perennial species. They should be grown more, being very similar to the perennial Candytufts, but lasting longer in flower. They enjoy a hot dry situation, do best in a sandy gr. soil. They have little four-petaled flowers usually in charming shades of pink, lilac or purple and white, seldom yellow.

—pulchellum. AETH-1. Pkt. 25c

A prostrate habit, free growth and with rose-purple flowers, blooming early in summer, HP, 4 inches.

ALBISSIA (al-BIZ-i-ah)

Small shrubs or trees from sub-tropical regions, having graceful feathery foliage and clusters of lancelike flowers followed by strap-shaped dry pods. They can be grown outdoors in the warmest parts of the U.S. and in the greenhouse farther N. Easily grown from seed.

—stipulata. ALBI-1. Pkt. 25c

Tall tree with globular heads of flowers.

ALLAMANDA (al-ah-MAN-dah)

Shrubs and climbers native of Brazil and grown in the greenhouse in the N. but in far S. they can be planted in the open; have showy purplish or yellow flowers.

—cathartica. ALLA-1. Pkt. 35c

(Common Allamanda). Has golden yellow flowers 3 inches across, very pretty vine.

ALLIUM (AL-i-um)

A genus of bulbous flowering plants of the Lily family of which the flowering onion is especially listed here. Most are hardy perennials having flat or tubular leaves, similar, but smaller, to those of the onion. The flowers form at the end of the stems in spherical clusters or slender spikes, in many colors and shades. They do best in rich loamy soil and easily grown from seeds which can be planted any time up to August. Space plants 1 ft. or more apart.

—bolanderi. ALUM-8. Pkt. 50c

Has umbels of clear pink flowers fringed with white, a very good species for the rock garden, or for edging, and does well in sandy or clay soils, HP.

—cernuum. ALUM-3. Pkt. 20c

Buds nodding but flowers erect, identified by the crook in the end of the stem. Lavender to white flowers, 1-ft. tall, May.

—falcatifolium. ALUM-15. Pkt. 35c

One of the most desirable RG species; sickle-shaped leaves flat on the ground and a head of rich purple flowers on a very short stem, 3" HP.

—devicoides. ALUM-17. Pkt. 40c

—laseri. ALUM-16. Pkt. 40c

Bulb, 6" tall, bluish-purple flowers, for RG.

—geyeri. ALUM-11. Pkt. 25c

A good plant for sunny RG or wild garden; umbels of few to many rose-pink stars, HP, 1 ft.

—karadaviense. ALUM-1. Pkt. 20c

Lilac-blue flowers in July, 1 ft.

—ostrowskyanum. ALUM-9. Pkt. 30c

A very handsome species for RG or front of the border, especially in poor soil; large loose umbels of inch-wide maroon flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—pollens. ALUM-12. Pkt. 25c

Rosebachelium. ALUM-6. Pkt. 25c

Large globular umbels of rose-purple flowers, HBB, 3 ft.

—sibiricum. ALUM-10. Pkt. 25c

Another name for the Chives of kitchen gardens, but its umbels of rich purple flowers make it a good edging plant, HP, 1 ft.

—siculum. ALUM-7. Pkt. 35c

Umbels of greenish-purple flowers in July, HBB, 1 ft.

—tuberosum. ALUM-13. Pkt. 25c

The tender mildly flavored leaves are used for seasoning and flavoring; flowers lovely white and excellent for cutting, July, 2 ft., HP.

—griseum. ALUM-14. Pkt. 25c

Bell-shaped pure white flowers with green mid-rib on each petal; sun or shade, May-June, 1 ft., HP.

—Allium Blend. ALUM-4. Pkt. 15c

Contains many species and varieties and of great value to those wishing to grow many types and colors for display or crossing.

ALNUS (AL-nus)

The Alder: trees or shrubs with attractive foliage and handsome catkins in early spring. Seed should be sown in spring, only lightly covered, and kept moist and shaded until the seedlings appear; they germinate quite promptly.

—nepalensis. ALNS-1. Pkt. 25c

ALONSOA (al-on-SOH-ah)

(Mask-Flower). Plants mostly from tropical America and grown in the N. as tender and half-hardy annuals, also as indoor plants. Foliage dark green and bearing an abundance of 2-lipped scarlet or orange flowers, turned upside down. Sow seeds indoors in spring and set out after frost danger is passed; for growing indoors winter sow seeds outdoors in summer and transfer indoors early in the fall; when thus moved they become shrubby and bloom a long time.

—acutifolia. ALON-2. Pkt. 25c

A robust species with deep scarlet flowers, (A. myrtifolia), HHA, 2 ft.

—limifolia. ALON-3. Pkt. 25c

This is a pretty species with light scarlet flowers in profusion, HHA, 2 ft.

—miniata. ALON-5. Pkt. 25c

Fine compact habit and very free flowering; bright scarlet, HHA, 1 ft.

—Mutisii. ALON-4. Pkt. 25c

Very pretty; delicate pink with crimson centers, HHA, 1 ft.

—warcewiczii compacta. ALON-1. Pkt. 20c

Very shown, bright scarlet flowers, a perennial if grown under glass. A bushy type, 1-2 ft.

ALSTROEMERIA

(al-stre-MEE-ri-ah)

South American greenhouse plants belonging to the Amaryllis Family and grown from tuberous roots, treated as bulbs. Plant roots deep in rich soil and give a sunny position; they can be grown outside but must be brought indoors before cold weather arrives. Usually seed can be planted in Aug. or later, in pots, which will bloom the following summer in the garden. Sometimes called Herb-lilies.

—aurantiaca. ALST-1. Pkt. 25c

Orange, spotted with red, very hardy and free blooming, HP, 3 ft.

—chilensis. ALST-2. Pkt. 30c

Comes in beautiful shades of pink, crimson and orange, HP, 2 1/2 ft.

—angustifolia. ALST-6. Pkt. 25c

Flowers similar to A. chilensis but larger; stems 3 ft. tall, colors range thru pink, orange and flame, mainly pinks.

—Ligita. ALST-3. Pkt. 25c

Large shall-pink flowers; needs protection in cold climates, HP, 1 1/2 ft.

—Ligita hybrids. ALST-3a. Pkt. 50c

Peruvian Lily. 2-3 ft. tall, perennial, in pink, red and yellow. Pink or rosy red flowers, 10", for RG.

—Ligita x haemantha. ALST-7. Pkt. 35c

—pelegrina. ALST-4. Pkt. 35c

Lily of the Incas. Large dark pink flowers heavily spotted reddish purple on inner petals; thick glossy foliage, 14".

—alba. ALST-5. Pkt. 25c

Pure white form.

ALTHAEA (al-THEE-ah)

Annual, biennial and perennial plants found in temperate regions and belonging to the Mallow Family. Easily grown and common in flower gardens; do not confuse with the shrub, Althea. The common Hollyhock belongs here. A. rosea, and is listed in this catalog under Hollyhocks.

- depressa. **ANAC-1. Pkt. 30c**
Rose tinted white flowers gray fern-like foliage, easily grown in ordinary garden soil, HP, 1/2 ft.
- maroccanus. **ANAC-3. Pkt. 50c**
Similar to A. depressa but stronger growing, 2' tall, HP.

ANAGALLIS (an-ah-GAL-is)

Low growing annuals, biennials and perennials having pretty little star-like flowers in red, blue or white which grow out of the axils of the leaves on hair-like stems; very free flowering, and some species are especially fine for the rock garden. The annuals can be sown where they are to grow, and the perennials any time up to August. They do best in a loose warm soil.

- Giant Flowering Mixed. **ANAG-1. Pkt. 10c**
A large flowering strain in all the colors and fine for the rockery, beds or baskets, HA, 6-in. tall.
- grandiflora, Mixed. **ANAG-2. Pkt. 10c**
A hardy annual having delightful little star-like flowers in vivid blue, brick red, scarlet, lavender and flesh color. Excellent for rockery, low beds, borders or in window boxes and pots; grows in any good soil, sown directly to garden, free flowering, 9-in.

ANAPHALIS (ah-HAF-al-is)

Hardy herbaceous plants of which A. margaritacea has been most popular.

- margaritacea. **ANAP-1. Pkt. 20c**
(Pearl. Pearly Everlasting). Hardy herbaceous perennial plant with woolly foliage. They are highly valued for dried flowers. Cut flower stalks just before flowers mature. Grows 2 ft. tall and their leafy stems and woolly appearance makes them excellent plants for the border or rock garden.
- nubigena. **ANAP-2. Pkt. 25c**
Dwarf woolly plant with rounded heads of white flowers, found at 12,000 feet in Himalayans. Should be a find for the rockery.

ANCHUSA (an-KEU-sah)

(Alkanet, Sea Bugloss). They are excellent perennials for the summer border in sunny positions; hardy, evenly grown, flowering mid-July-September or even later, color usually blue often in intense, striking shades. Does well in ordinary soil, sun or shade, but plenty of well rotted manure produces extra fine flowers. Having a tap root, care must be used not to break it in transplanting; after blooming, cut off flower stems, give some liquid manure to stimulate new growth for second blossoms till frost.

- capensis, Blue Bird. **ANCH-1. Pkt. 15c**
Biennial with indigo-blue Fort-Me-Mot flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4-5 ft. summer.
- Dropmore Variety. **ANCH-2. Pkt. 15c**
Perennial with light blue flowers, esp. flowers on well branched plant, HP, 4-5 ft.
- Lissadell. **ANCH-3. Pkt. 15c**
Perennial with pretty gentian-blue flowers, 6 ft.
- Opal. **ANCH-4. Pkt. 15c**
Perennial with light blue flowers, especially pretty in the border, HP, 6-ft. June-July.
- Mixed Anchusas. **ANCH-6X. Pkt. 10c**
All of the above kinds and others as received. Grown in your nursery planting, a beautiful plant group of Anchusas can be made.

ANDROSACE (an DROS-ah-see)

(Rock Jasmines). A genus of true alpine annual and perennial plants, growing in rocky places above timber-line. Many require special handling in the alpine or rock garden. Leaves are usually tufted or in rosette and often very woolly. Flowers small, in red, pink or lavender, usually borne in rather flattened rounded clusters. Requires a dry gritty soil, good drainage but not suffer from drought.

- cylindrica. **ANDR-7. Pkt. 75c**
Tight cushions, 1' tall, a fine Androsace, but not easy, HP.
- hirtella. **ANDR-8. Pkt. 75c**
Similar to A. cylindrica but tighter and more hairy, 1' tall, RG, HP.
- Hooker. **ANDR-2. Pkt. 25c**
A pretty little stoloniferous plant growing on sandy peaty soil, flowers in clusters, brilliant pink, HP.
- sarmatosa. **ANDR-4. Pkt. 25c**
One of the easiest and best RG plants, making wide mats of hairy grey-green rosettes; umbels of small rose flowers on short stems, HP, 3'.
- chumbri. **ANDR-5. Pkt. 35c**
A compact form, perhaps a hybrid, 3', HP.
- sompervivoides. **ANDR-3. Pkt. 40c**
Similar to A. sarmatosa, but a less vigorous plant with smaller almost smooth rosettes, suitable for a more choice place in the RG. Umbels of pink flowers, HP, 3'.
- subumbellata. **ANDR-1. Pkt. 35c**
Tiny narrow leaved rosettes and sprays of small white flowers; 3-6 in. tall. A good companion plant for the choicest alpine. Biennial, but self sows moderately.
- yunnanensis. **ANDR-6. Pkt. 50c**

ANEMONE

- CORONARIA. (Poppy-flowered Anemone). The spring flowering species are very beautiful in both single and double flowering types; the flowers are 2-2 1/2 inches across, blooms in June. They are not exactly easy to grow as they succumb to severe heat as well as severe cold; in milder sections of the East, South and Southwest they can be grown outdoors during the winter, but in the North they require much protection. Plenty of leaf mold, with sand, a sheltered position are their main requirements. When the tubers form they can be set out in the spring; seed should be sown in a cold frame, they germinate slowly. Plants are 1-1 1/2 ft. tall.
- Monarch. **ANEM-2. Pkt. 15c**
A new Swiss variety of spring flowering Anemone.
- Single Giant French Mixed. **ANEM-3. Pkt. 20c**
A beautiful strain received this year from France, having large single flowers in fine colors.
- French Coen. **ANEM-6. Pkt. 15c**
Single giant flower type in best colors.
- japonica. **ANEM-9. Pkt. 25c**
Autumn flowering or Japanese Anemone, has flowers white or tinged with rose or purplish to 3-in. across, Sept. to frost; to 3-ft. tall.

- St. Brigid. **ANEM-7. Pkt. 20c**
This is a true Irish strain of this very popular Anemone; flowers are double and semi-double, in a rich and brilliant color blend of white, shades and combinations of purple, red and blue. Is not hardy north of D. C. but a very popular type for the greenhouse for forcing.

ROCK GARDEN SPECIES:

- albo-violacea. **AIEM-27. Pkt. 35c**
Small species from Anatolia, relative of A. pulsatilla; shallow white flowers with blue reverses for rock garden, HP.
- alpina. **ANEM-1. Pkt. 20c**
A choice alpine plant, white tinged with rose, likes peat and partial shade, HP, 1-ft.
- biflora. **ANEM-14. Pkt. 25c**
Growing on dry stony places bearing white to carmine fading to dull red; good.
- biflora. **ANEM-31. Pkt. 25c**
A rare plant for RG; finely cut foliage and white or carmine flowers turning dull red, HP, 8".
- cylindrica. **ANEM-11. Pkt. 25c**
Tall native species; greenish white flowers and handsome foliage and seed heads; for naturalizing at edge of woodlands, 3 ft., HP.
- demissa. **ANEM-15. Pkt. 25c**
A most variable species, ranging from 3 in. to 3 ft. in height, and accordingly suited to shady places in rock garden or border. It is impossible to predict what will come of the seed, for not only does the plant vary in height but has flowers either borne singly or in large bunches; small flowers or large, ranging in color through white, blue, violet-purple, pink, crimson and golden yellow. It likes rather cool rich soil, with light shade. Seed rather erratic in germination, HP.
- drummondii. **ANEM-32. Pkt. 50c**
A rarity for moist stony soil in a choice position in the rock garden; quite large white or soft blue flowers over finely cut leaves, HP, 3".
- globosa. **ANEM-12. Pkt. 25c**
Native of Mont. Round seed head, bronze-green, 15-in. tall, May-July.
- hairea. **ANEM-39. Pkt. 50c**
- halleri. **ANEM-38. Pkt. 50c**
- lesseri. **ANEM-35. Pkt. 50c**
- magellanica. **ANEM-21. Pkt. 25c**
A charming species from the Straits of Magellan having sulphur-yellow flowers, HP, 2 ft.
- magellanica. **ANEM-36. Pkt. 35c**
A giant form, creamy white flowers and woolly seed heads, very hardy, 1 ft., HP.
- montana. **ANEM-29. Pkt. 35c**
Allied to A. pulsatilla, dark green foliage and deep purple flowers, 1 ft., HP.
- occidentalis. **ANEM-33. Pkt. 35c**
- multifida. **ANEM-34. Pkt. 35c**
- patens nuttalliana. **ANEM-13. Pkt. 25c**
Good. Pasque Flower. Purple flowers in early spring before even its own woolly leaves unfold; easy as it is good, 6-10 in. tall, April-May.
- pulsatilla. **ANEM-30. Pkt. 20c**
Violet flowers, likes chalky soils, pretty spring flowering; April-May; 1 ft., dwarf habit, plant in spring or fall.
- Mrs. van der Elst. **ANEM-22. Pkt. 50c**
A very rare form of this species in a beautiful rose color, HP, 1 ft.
- pulsatilla alba. **ANEM-36. Pkt. 50c**
Beautiful white form, 9" tall, HP.
- rubra. **ANEM-25. Pkt. 25c**
A very fine English form with deep red-purple flowers, HP, 1 ft.
- styriaca. **ANEM-28. Pkt. 35c**
An early flowering form, very popular in England, HP. Good deep purple.
- rivarialis. **ANEM-24. Pkt. 30c**
One ft. plant with white flowers and blue anthers, very free flowering and very desirable.
- sulphurea. **ANEM-8. Pkt. 20c**
Pale yellow flowers; alpine type.
- sylvestris. **ANEM-37. Pkt. 50c**
Snowdrop Windflower. 12" tall, HP.
- tetrapetala. **ANEM-17. Pkt. 25c**
A stalwart plant for the cool border, with large white flowers. It is very similar to A. narcissiflora of the Alps and Alaska, but a much larger plant, 2 ft., HP.
- virginiana. **ANEM-19. Pkt. 25c**
White or greenish flowers about 1 1/2 in. across followed by cylindrical woolly seed heads; for meadows or woods, 2 ft., HP.

- nobilis. **ANTH-5. Pkt. 25c**
(Chamomile). The well known medicinal herb; white flowers, HP, 18 in.
- Perry's Variety. **ANTH-6. Pkt. 30c**
A bright lemon colored variety of this useful border plant; fine for cut flowers, HP, 2 ft.
- tinctoria. **ANTH-2. Pkt. 10c**
Golden yellow ray flowers, excellent for mass plantings and for cutting, 2-in. across, 2 1/2 ft. tall.

ANTHERICUM (an-THER-i-kum)

Tuberous-rooted herbs of the Lily Family having racemes of small white lily-like flowers and long narrow grassy leaves. Common names, St. Bernard's Lily, St. Bruno's Lily. In the North they require protection and they also make fine cool greenhouse plants or for use in lawn vases in the summer. They require a plentiful supply of water when blooming.

- lilago. **ANTE-1. Pkt. 50c**
A very neat species with small white flowers, HP, 18 in.
- lilium majus. **ANTE-2. Pkt. 50c**
(St. Bruno's Lily). Pure white lily-like flowers, HP, 2 ft.
- ramosum. **ANTE-3. Pkt. 50c**
Perennial, 2 1/2 ft. white flowers, for border or RG.

ANTHOLYZA (an-ihot-LY-zah)

A South African genus of leafy stemmed plants of the Iris Family, growing from corms and resemble Gladiolus, both in growth and culture. For real early flowers they can be started inside and set out about June 1st. Bloom in summer.

- paniculata. **ANIL-1. Pkt. 40c**
Montbretia-like plant with flat panicles of orange-red flowers, HP, 2 1/2 ft. Treat as an annual.

ANTIGONON (an-TIG-oh-non)

A tendril climber grown in the N. as a greenhouse vine but in the S. it is a popular hardy climber where it has a long blooming season, grows 30 ft. in good soil. In greenhouse it requires plenty of light and not too much root room. During summer it requires plenty of water and liquid manure if confined to tubs or pots. The tuberos root must be kept dry during its resting period during winter.

- leptopus. **ANTI-1. Pkt. 15c**
Racemes of handsome rose-pink flowers.

APHANOSTEPHUS

—skirrhosis. **APHN-1. Pkt. 25c**
Called Pink-and-White Daisy or Lazy Daisy. The flowers are flat daisies an inch or over across, center tiny, petals very many, narrow, overlapping. Above the petals are pure white, but the reverse of the flower is soft pink, and the unopened buds are pure pink. The pink and the white, together with the golden flower centers, give pretty tricolor effects. Foliage is narrow and scanty, hidden from June through Sept. by the masses of flowers. 20-inches. It cuts. Easy grower.

AQUILEGIA (ak-wi-LEE-ji-ah)

(Columbine). One of the most valuable of hardy perennials. Its foliage is attractive, and the pretty spurred flowers cannot be equalled for colors. They bloom early in the summer. Seed can be sown any time so as to get the seedlings set out by Sept. to get established before freezing weather. Seeds are sometimes slow to germinate. The seedlings when first set out should be given partial shade. Bone meal or well rotted manure in rich soil produces wonderful plants. We offer many rare and high class strains.

- alpina. **AQUI-1. Pkt. 20c**
Excellent rock garden species, deep blue flowers in summer; 1 1/2 ft., short spurred.
- alpina. **AQUI-17. Pkt. 35c**
An English grown strain of this excellent rock garden type and which we list separately from the American grown strain for those wishing the English.
- chrysantha. **AQUI-2. Pkt. 20c**
1/16 oz. 40c
(Golden Columbine). Tall branching, yellow flowers, with long spurs, May-August, 3-ft.
- Silver Queen. **AQUI-4. Pkt. 20c**
Large flowered, white flowers.
- clematiflora hybrids. **AQUI-13. Pkt. 50c**
Distinct in petal formation and something different; comes in bright colors, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- coerulea. **AQUI-3. Pkt. 25c**
(Colorado or Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine). 2-ft. tall, large, showy blue flowers, April, needs acid soil and deep shade.
- calcarata. **AQUI-14. Pkt. 50c**
A spurs species with pale brown

ANTIRRHINUM

Snapdragons are popular cut flowers both in the garden and the greenhouse. Early flowers can be had by starting them indoors in February or later on till mid-April. They are tender perennials but must be grown as annuals. The seed being small, care should be used in germinating them, they may be slow. A. magus, known generally as the Snap-dragon is the most important species. Set plants outdoors as soon as frost danger is past. For winter bloom indoors sow seed in the open in August and transplant seedlings into pots in more mild climates, these plants can be mulched and carried over outdoors for earlier spring flowers. Pinch out central bud when transplanting to encourage flowers on side branches.

ALL RUST RESISTANT STRAINS.

- majus gr. fl. Giant Flowered Hybrids. **ANTR-1. Pkt. 25c**
1/16 oz. 40c
This is a special strain of exceptionally nice flowers and colors, on robust plants. 2 1/2 ft.
- Large Flowered Hybrids. **ANTR-2. Pkt. 20c**
1/16 oz. 35c
2 1/2 ft. in brilliant colors.
- California Giants, Mixed. **ANTR-3. Pkt. 20c**
1/16 oz. 35c
2 1/2 ft. tall, taller than majus group and the individual flowers larger.
- nanum, gr. fl. Mixed. **ANTR-4. Pkt. 15c**
1/16 oz. 25c
Large flowered, half dwarf plants, excellent for bedding or cutting.

- Crimson Star. **AQUI-6. Pkt. 25c**
A very brilliant variety for border, with long spurred crimson and white flowers. HP, 2 1/2 ft.
- flabellata. **AQUI-15. Pkt. 35c**
A very pretty species, dwarf habit and pure white flowers, early, HP, 1 ft.
- formosa. **AQUI-22. Pkt. 50c**
Red and yellow flowers, for the rock sun or part shade, 6"-12", HP.
- "Hensel Harebell". **AQUI-23. Pkt. 50c**
A magnificent hybrid of rare and difficult A. Alpina, easy, with lovely blue, very hardy and easy to naturalize, 1 1/2 ft., HP.
- glandulosa. **AQUI-30. Pkt. 50c**
Alpine Columbine. TRUE, very large flowers of powder-blue and white, 8", HP, for RG.
- hybrida, Monarch. **AQUI-18. Pkt. 30c**
A popular mixture in great variety of colors and long spurs, English grown, HP, 2 1/2 ft.
- Kashmir Form. **AQUI-17. Pkt. 50c**
Pale blush or pink flowers, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Edelweiss. **AQUI-5. Pkt. 20c**
Snow white flowers in May.
- longissima. **AQUI-12. Pkt. 25c**
A long spurred hybrid with yellow and red flowers, a miniature Crimson Star, refined, 18-24", HP.
- Copper Queen. **AQUI-34. Pkt. 25c**
A beautiful copper-red and straw corolla, 2 1/2 ft., a beautiful new strain.
- Mac's Long Spurred. **AQUI-19. Pkt. 25c**
This is a strain grown by one of the leading seed growers in this country and comes highly recommended for brilliant colors and long spurred flowers.
- Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. **AQUI-7. Pkt. 25c**
This is a wonderful strain with the most beautiful color combinations thru shades of lavender, orchid, mauve, blue, purple, yellow, pink, reds, etc., with beautiful pastel shades predominating, and spurs and flowers very large.
- Mrs. Scott Elliott. **AQUI-77. Pkt. 50c**
Another English grown strain of this beautiful hybrid and which we list separately for those wishing to try either strain.
- Blue Shades. **AQUI-8. Pkt. 35c**
This is the finest strain in existence and in a most pleasing blend of blue shades, 3-ft. long, spurred.
- Mrs. Nicholls Hybrids. **AQUI-9. Pkt. 25c**
A glorified caerulea with large flowers and long spurs, especially good in blue. Very choice.
- Orange and Scarlet Shades. **AQUI-32. Pkt. 25c**
Selections of beautiful shades in long spurred flowers, very choice.
- Pink Shades. **AQUI-37. Pkt. 25c**
All pink shades in long spurred flowers; very select strain.
- Rose Queen. **AQUI-33. Pkt. 25c**
- Snow Queen. **AQUI-35. Pkt. 25c**
The finest white long spurred strain, fragrant, 3 ft.
- W-F Hybrids. **AQUI-10. Pkt. 35c**
This blend of hybrids can not be equalled and contains many unique colors. It is highly recommended.
- Scier's Long Spurred Blend. **AQUI-11. Pkt. 30c**
This is a carefully hand made blend of all the best long spurred varieties, and it will produce the most wonderful display of Columbines you have ever seen.
- pyrenaica. **AQUI-29. Pkt. 50c**
A dwarf with deep blue flowers, suggesting a small A. alpina, 6", HP.
- vulgaris gr. fl. alba. **AQUI-18. Pkt. 30c**
Munstead White. A very fine strain of the common Columbine in a pure white form.
- Munstead White. **AQUI-31. Pkt. 50c**
Like flights of white pigeons, 12" tall, HP.
- vulgari erecta Edelweiss. **AQUI-27. Pkt. 20c**
A very dwarf and compact variety with snow-white flowers; makes a dandy rock garden Aquilegia.
- stellata simplex. **AQUI-20. Pkt. 50c**
A spurs species, similar to Clematiflora and in various colors, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Skinneri. **AQUI-21. Pkt. 30c**
A very distinct and desirable species with crimson-red flowers having a greenish mouth, HP, 2 ft.
- Torkington Double. **AQUI-24. Pkt. 75c**
A beautiful selection of double flowers in a great variety of colors; an English grown variety, highly recommended, HP, 2 1/2 ft.

- Super Majestic Mixed. **ANTR-5. Pkt. 30c**
1/16 oz. 50c
This cannot be equalled for all around use. It is a fine strain in half dwarf plants with as many as 20 spikes per plant, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, cutting and garden display.

- Prince of Orange. **ANTR-7. Pkt. 25c**
A brilliant gold and orange, 2 1/2 ft.
- Queen Victoria Improved. **ANTR-8. Pkt. 25c**
The finest tall pure white Snapdragon, 2 1/2 ft.
- Rose Queen. **ANTR-9. Pkt. 25c**
Large spikes of very bright rose color, 2 1/2 ft.
- Torchlight. **ANTR-10. Pkt. 25c**
Terre cotta producing the most brilliant effect, 2 1/2 ft.
- Yellow King. **ANTR-11. Pkt. 25c**
A very fine deep yellow in a large flowered strain, 2 1/2 ft.

- asarina. **ANTR-12. Pkt. 35c**
Trail habit, large pale yellow flowers and cordate foliage, HPP, best grown as an annual, 6 in.
- Rock Garden Hybrids. Magic Carpet. **ANTR-6. Pkt. 40c**
A wonderful collection of Snapdragons, 6 inches tall, in every color combination and suited for edging or for the rock garden.
- Rock Hybrids. **ANTR-13. Pkt. 50c**
This is an English grown strain or blend and of reselected types, coming highly recommended, HP, 6 inches.

- Crimson Star. **AQUI-6. Pkt. 25c**
A very brilliant variety for border, with long spurred crimson and white flowers. HP, 2 1/2 ft.
- flabellata. **AQUI-15. Pkt. 35c**
A very pretty species, dwarf habit and pure white flowers, early, HP, 1 ft.
- formosa. **AQUI-22. Pkt. 50c**
Red and yellow flowers, for the rock sun or part shade, 6"-12", HP.
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Alpine Columbine. TRUE, very large flowers of powder-blue and white, 8", HP, for RG.
- hybrida, Monarch. **AQUI-18. Pkt. 30c**
A popular mixture in great variety of colors and long spurs, English grown, HP, 2 1/2 ft.
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Pale blush or pink flowers, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
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- flabellata. **AQUI-15. Pkt. 35c**
A very pretty species, dwarf habit and pure white flowers, early, HP, 1 ft.
- formosa. **AQUI-22. Pkt. 50c**
Red and yellow flowers, for the rock sun or part shade, 6"-12", HP.
- "Hensel Harebell". **AQUI-23. Pkt. 50c**
A magnificent hybrid of rare and difficult A. Alpina, easy, with lovely blue, very hardy and easy to naturalize, 1 1/2 ft., HP.
- glandulosa. **AQUI-30. Pkt. 50c**
Alpine Columbine. TRUE, very large flowers of powder-blue and white, 8", HP, for RG.
- hybrida, Monarch. **AQUI-18. Pkt. 30c**
A popular mixture in great variety of colors and long spurs, English grown, HP, 2 1/2 ft.
- Kashmir Form. **AQUI-17. Pkt. 50c**
Pale blush or pink flowers, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Edelweiss. **AQUI-5. Pkt. 20c**
Snow white flowers in May.
- longissima. **AQUI-12. Pkt. 25c**
A long spurred hybrid with yellow and red flowers, a miniature Crimson Star, refined, 18-24", HP.
- Copper Queen. **AQUI-34. Pkt. 25c**
A beautiful copper-red and straw corolla, 2 1/2 ft., a beautiful new strain.
- Mac's Long Spurred. **AQUI-19. Pkt. 25c**
This is a strain grown by one of the leading seed growers in this country and comes highly recommended for brilliant colors and long spurred flowers.
- Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. **AQUI-7. Pkt. 25c**
This is a wonderful strain with the most beautiful color combinations thru shades of lavender, orchid, mauve, blue, purple, yellow, pink, reds, etc., with beautiful pastel shades predominating, and spurs and flowers very large.
- Mrs. Scott Elliott. **AQUI-77. Pkt. 50c**
Another English grown strain of this beautiful hybrid and which we list separately for those wishing to try either strain.
- Blue Shades. **AQUI-8. Pkt. 35c**
This is the finest strain in existence and in a most pleasing blend of blue shades, 3-ft. long, spurred.
- Mrs. Nicholls Hybrids. **AQUI-9. Pkt. 25c**
A glorified caerulea with large flowers and long spurs, especially good in blue. Very choice.
- Orange and Scarlet Shades. **AQUI-32. Pkt. 25c**
Selections of beautiful shades in long spurred flowers, very choice.
- Pink Shades. **AQUI-37. Pkt. 25c**
All pink shades in long spurred flowers; very select strain.
- Rose Queen. **AQUI-33. Pkt. 25c**
- Snow Queen. **AQUI-35. Pkt. 25c**
The finest white long spurred strain, fragrant, 3 ft.
- W-F Hybrids. **AQUI-10. Pkt. 35c**
This blend of hybrids can not be equalled and contains many unique colors. It is highly recommended.
- Scier's Long Spurred Blend. **AQUI-11. Pkt. 30c**
This is a carefully hand made blend of all the best long spurred varieties, and it will produce the most wonderful display of Columbines you have ever seen.
- pyrenaica. **AQUI-29. Pkt. 50c**
A dwarf with deep blue flowers, suggesting a small A. alpina, 6", HP.
- vulgaris gr. fl. alba. **AQUI-18. Pkt. 30c**
Munstead White. A very fine strain of the common Columbine in a pure white form.
- Munstead White. **AQUI-31. Pkt. 50c**
Like flights of white pigeons, 12" tall, HP.
- vulgari erecta Edelweiss. **AQUI-27. Pkt. 20c**
A very dwarf and compact variety with snow-white flowers; makes a dandy rock garden Aquilegia.
- stellata simplex. **AQUI-20. Pkt. 50c**
A spurs species, similar to Clematiflora and in various colors, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Skinneri. **AQUI-21. Pkt. 30c**
A very distinct and desirable species with crimson-red flowers having a greenish mouth, HP, 2 ft.
- Torkington Double. **AQUI-24. Pkt. 75c**
A beautiful selection of double flowers in a great variety of colors; an English grown variety, highly recommended, HP, 2 1/2 ft.

- Crimson Star. **AQUI-6. Pkt. 25c**
A very brilliant variety for border, with long spurred crimson and white flowers. HP, 2 1/2 ft.
- flabellata. **AQUI-15. Pkt. 35c**
A very pretty species, dwarf habit and pure white flowers, early, HP, 1 ft.
- formosa. **AQUI-22. Pkt. 50c**
Red and yellow flowers, for the rock sun or part shade, 6"-12", HP.
- "Hensel Harebell". **AQUI-23. Pkt. 50c**
A magnificent hybrid of rare and difficult A. Alpina, easy, with lovely blue, very hardy and easy to naturalize, 1 1/2 ft., HP.
- glandulosa. **AQUI-30. Pkt. 50c**
Alpine Columbine. TRUE, very large flowers of powder-blue and white, 8", HP, for RG.
- hybrida, Monarch. **AQUI-18. Pkt. 30c**
A popular mixture in great variety of colors and long spurs, English grown, HP, 2 1/2 ft.
- Kashmir Form. **AQUI-17. Pkt. 50c**
Pale blush or pink flowers, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
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Snow white flowers in May.
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This is a wonderful strain with the most beautiful color combinations thru shades of lavender, orchid, mauve, blue, purple, yellow, pink, reds, etc., with beautiful pastel shades predominating, and spurs and flowers very large.
- Mrs. Scott Elliott. **AQUI-77. Pkt. 50c**
Another English grown strain of this beautiful hybrid and which we list separately for those wishing to try either strain.
- Blue Shades. **AQUI-8. Pkt. 35c**
This

—Argemone Blend. ARGE-3X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 80c
Pure white, cream, pale yellow, golden, bluish, silvery rose and crimson. Mostly single, but a proportion will carry double fringed flowers. Note particularly the range of coloring in our strain, exceeding that of most others.

ARISAEMA (ar-i-SEE-mah)

Tuberous rooted perennials belonging to the Arum group. The common Jack-in-the-Pulpit belongs to this group. A moist shady place is required, and some can be grown in pots in loam and peat mixture.

—griffithii. ARIS-2. Pkt. 25c
Spathe hood-like, brown violet with green. Very picturesque and curious, resembling the head of a cobra.

—prodranlii. ARIS-4. Pkt. 30c
Has beautiful ornamental flowers, spathe 6" across and beautifully netted white on black ground; 18" tall, tuberous rooted.

—speciosum. ARIS-1. Pkt. 25c
Spathe glossy purple, greenish and white.

—Arisaema Blend. ARIS-3. Pkt. 20c
A blend of above sorts with others as received.

ARISARUM (ar-is-AY-rum)

Arum-like plants differing from Arisaema only in purely botanical characters; some species are quite hardy, all interesting to care and easy; partial shade or full sun.

—species. ASAR-1. Pkt. 50c
Collected by Dr. Hu in western China; handsome leaves, scarlet fruits, shade, fairly hardy.

—Snake Lily. ASAR-2. Pkt. 25c
An Indian plant of which we have no description.

ARISTEA (ar-is-TEE-ah)

Iris relatives with rosettes of basal leaves and spikes of flowers with nearly equal segments, somewhat similar to Sisyrinchium. Greenhouse plants, except in the S.

—ecklonii. ARIT-1. Pkt. 30c
Bright blue flowers over 2 1/3 in. across, in clusters along the stem; narrow leaves up to 1 1/2 ft. long, rather tender.

ARNICA (AR-ni-ka)

Perennial plants of Composite Family with clustered basal leaves and bright yellow flowers on long spikes; they are effective in colonies in the wild garden growing rapidly in any acid soil and multiplies rapidly.

—cordifolia. ARNI-2. Pkt. 20c
Yellow flowers, 8-12 in. tall, April, native of Montana.

—montana. ARNI-1. Pkt. 15c
A NEW Aster, excellent for pot culture, 2-ft. tall and source of the medicinal tincture of arnica. Large heads of yellow ray and disc flowers, 3-4 in. clusters, thriving in sunny position.

ARTEMISIA (ahr-tee-MIZ-iah)

(Wormwood). Hardy aromatic plants, mostly perennials or small shrubs. The flower is in heads and composed entirely of tubular disk flowers. Grown mainly for their aromatic and medicinal qualities and many fine for background planting in border or as cut flowers. Species vary greatly but do well in average soil. Heights 6 inches to 12 ft. Flowers August thru September.

—sacrorum viridis. ARTE-1. Pkt. 20c
(Summer Fir). Fast growing foliage plant with fine leaves and close pyramidal growth 3-5 ft., splendid for groups or specimen plants. Hardy Annual.

—vulgaris. ARTE-2. Pkt. 20c
Erect growing, with leaves green above and white cottony beneath; heads of yellowish flowers freely produced.

ARTHROPODIUM

(ahr-throh-POH-di-um)

Tufted perennials of Lily Family; grown in greenhouses in N. and in open in the S. Easily grown; flowers in clusters, leaves grass-like.

—cirratum. ARTH-1. Pkt. 25c
From New Zealand, lily-like; flower stems 3 ft., well branched, carrying hundreds of small, white flowers, excellent for cutting; NEW and well worth trying in shady border or pot, tender in N., May-June.

ARUM (AY-rum)

They have large leaves and variously colored spathes. Some are hardy but many tender and require greenhouse treatment; plant in rich soil, plenty of moisture and partial shade and if left undisturbed will produce better flowers from year to year. They form tubers.

—italicum. ARUM-1. Pkt. 25c
Cuckoo-Pint. Creamy white flowers in spring; highly ornamental marbled foliage, evergreen in mild climates, 10".

ASCLEPIAS (as-KLEE-pi-as)

(Silkweed). Perennials, many having gay flowers and attractive seed pods, easily grown in border or wild garden.

Flourish best in light rich loamy soil rather sandy than otherwise, well drained soil is best. Excellent for open woods.

—curassavica. ASCL-1. Pkt. 20c
(Brazilian Butterfly Flower). Oddly formed flowers, buff-gold with scarlet centers, the buds like burnished coral. A profuse, long bloomer in the summer garden, seeds sown right where it is to stand, but also sometimes grown as an everblooming pot plant. An excellent cut flower. 1 1/2 ft. tall.

—syriaca. ASCL-2. Pkt. 20c
Virginia Swallow-wort. Flowers in umbels in axils of the leaves, purplish-red and pleasingly odorous, July-Aug., 3-4 ft., HP.

—tuberosa. ASCL-3. Pkt. 20c
Butterfly Plant. One of our showiest native plants; large heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, 2-3 ft., July-Aug., HP.

ASPARAGUS

Perennial plants, shrubs and vines, most of which are grown as tender plants.

—plumosus nanus. ASPG-1. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$3.00

Twining vine grown under glass in the N. but out doors in Fla. It is the favorite florist green.

—sprengeri. ASPG-2. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$3.00

The most satisfactory for a house plant, easily grown from February sown seeds, taking about 30 days to germinate. Old established plants produce open racemes

of small pinkish, fragrant flowers in May or June and coral-red berries about Xmas time.

—rocemosa. ASPG-3. Pkt. 25c
Tall climbing under shrub with handsome foliage, dense sprays of flowers.

ASPERULA (as-PER-eu-lah)

Used mainly in the rock garden or for carpeting shady places, growing best in moist locations; easily grown. The leaves are in whorls and the flowers small lily-shaped, in white, blue or pink.

—azurea setosa. ASPR-1. Pkt. 15c
Pretty blue flowers, effective in carpeting. 1-ft., HA.

—linctoria. ASPR-2. Pkt. 25c
Procumbent growth; flowers white, red outside, HP, 1 ft.

—scandens. Var. deflexus. ASPG-4. Pkt. 25c
An extremely graceful variety with long feathery sprays; makes ideal pot plant growing as climber or in vases; ordinary

ASPHODELUS (AS-toh-del-us)

Member of the Lily Family and closely related to Asphodeline, having fleshy roots, narrow leaves and lily-like flowers, hardy. Easily grown, preferably in rich sandy loam. These have leafless flower stems, with the leaves clustered at the base.

—lutens. ASPH-1. Pkt. 35c
(King's Spear). Grows 2-4 ft., leafy flower stems and fragrant yellow flowers in racemes, 6-18 inches long; thrives in partial shaded border, ornamental seed pods.

—ramosus. ASPH-3. Pkt. 30c
A tall robust species with large white flowers having a purple stripe, HP, 5 ft.

—sp. from Tynees. ASPH-2. Pkt. 50c
Has tall spikes of whitish flowers, HP, 3 ft.

ASTERS

CHINA OR COMMON GARDEN ASTER:

Sow seeds indoors 6 weeks before time to set out in their beds which is after danger of frost has passed. Do not crowd, usually a foot apart and use care that they do not suffer a set back thru over watering, crowding or draught. It is best to transplant the seedlings once. As the roots of Asters are shallow, use care in cultivating. Make succession plantings for continuous flowering periods, but when possible use different types which flower at different times. All strains offered are wilt resistant unless especially noted.

—Rosanna. AST-68. Pkt. 30c
A NEW Aster, excellent for pot culture, well proportioned, 10"-12" high, strong stems with a bunch of several half double flowers in bright carmine-red with yellow center; potting can be done without fading, the whole plant beginning to flower at the same time.

—Single, Choice Mixed. AST-1. Pkt. 10c
—Imp. Giants of Cal. Mixed. AST-2X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 90c

Flowers are large and full, crego-type, on long heavy non-lateral stems, 3-ft. tall, blooming late summer until frost; fine cut flower for florists.

—Cal. Giant Sunshine. AST-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 90c
Fascinating new Aster type, called most beautiful in the world, 4-5 in. across composed of a single row of loosely placed outer petals which contrast with the unique yellow quill-like center; 2-3 ft. tall, early to mid-September.

—Crego. Imp. Mixed. AST-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00
Wilt resistant, plants 2 1/2 ft. tall, branching, flowers double, not rounding, petals twisted, excellent cut flower, mid-Sept.

—Early Beauty. Mixed. AST-5. Pkt. 15c
Wilt resistant. Flowers with Crego. Plants 2 1/2-3 ft. tall, with large well formed flowers, excellent cut flowers.

—Early Giant. AST-6. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 90c
Finest large flowered, heavy stem W.R. Aster yet developed; flowers large Giants of Cal. type, 1 1/2 ft. tall. Early blooming—4-6 weeks earlier than Giants of Cal. or mid-Aug.

—Light Blue. AST-6. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00

—Rose Marie. AST-7. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00

—Mixed. AST-8X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 85c

—Early Royal. Mixed. AST-9X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 70c
Wilt resistant. Branching, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, mid-Aug., directly following Queen of the Market.

—King or Needle Type. Mixed. AST-10X. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 80c

Flowers are composed of twisted quill-like petals making a very attractive flower.

—Late Branching. Mixed. AST-11X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c
Wilt resistant. 2 1/2-3 ft. tall, branching, large double flowers, early Sept.

—Heart of France. AST-12. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 90c
Wilt resistant. Brilliant red, medium sized flowers, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, late Aug.

SUPER GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.

This is the largest and most fully double Aster class known; flowers 6-8 in. across, full petaled, graceful, interlacing petals. Plants 2 1/2 ft. tall, 6-8 long, non-lateral stems per plant.

—Los Angeles. AST-13. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.20

—El Monte. AST-14. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.20

—Giant Comet. AST-68X. Pkt. 15c
Wilt Resistant Strain. Plants upright, 2 ft., non-branching, feathery double flowers blooming middle of Aug.

—Pom Pom. Mixed. AST-15. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c

Medium high and very early, medium sized round flowers.

—Pom Pom. Mixed. AST-68. Pkt. 20c
A German strain of these small pom pom Asters.

—Princess. Mixed. AST-16. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.20

Wilt Resistant. Attractive new cutting type, 2-2 1/2 ft. tall, branching, early, 3-3 1/2 inch flowers on strong stems and with full deep crested centers surrounded by several rows of dainty plume-like guard petals.

—Queen of the Market. Mixed. AST-17. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c

Wilt resistant. Very popular early flowering asters, branching, 20-in. tall, early August, one of the most useful for the early cut flower market.

—Ballet Queen. AST-18. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 75c

Wilt resistant. A fascinating shade of deep salmon-rose, 3 1/2 in. flowers generously borne on 15-20 in. plants; extremely wilt resistant and unsurpassed for cutting or border planting.

NOTE MARKET GARDENERS: Those wishing larger quantities than 1/4 oz. may take a 25% discount from the 1/4 oz. price for quantities of 1-3 oz., and 33 1/3% discount on 1/4-1/2 lb. lots. For large quantities it will pay you to not only write for quotations but to book your order very early.

PERENNIAL SPECIES OF ASTERS.

—alpinus. AST-19. Pkt. 15c
A perennial rock garden species, violet-like daisy-like flowers on 6-in. plants, in early summer.

—albus. AST-66. Pkt. 30c
A fine white form of this lovely rock garden species, 1 ft., HP.

—Wargrave Pink. AST-33. Pkt. 35c
Delicate lilac-pink variety with large flowers; an English grown strain, HP, 6 inches.

—Large Flowered. AST-20. Pkt. 15c
New larger flowered type in mixed colors for rock garden.

—superbus. AST-23. Pkt. 20c
Very pretty rock garden species.

—flowers with conspicuous centers turning from yellow to rich dark red; prefers semi-shade. Well worth growing in border, HP.

—conspicuous. AST-67. Pkt. 20c
Very fine fall-blooming species for RG or front of border; vast quantities of inch-wide pure rose flowers on slender stems, HP, 18 in.

—commutis crassulata. AST-22. Pkt. 15c
Small flowered Mont. native species, drought resistant, white, 2-ft., Aug.

—cordifolius. AST-35. Pkt. 40c
Has graceful sprays of small mauve flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—farrii. AST-24. Pkt. 20c
Extremely large and long-rayed flower heads of lavender with yellow center, borne singly on foot high stems, R.G. or sunny border, 1 ft., HP.

—Hybrids. AST-25. Pkt. 15c
Especially large flowered.

—hybridus. AST-34. Pkt. 30c
This is an English grown strain of these hybrids, which we offer separately; this strain is from the best named varieties, HP, 6 inches.

—hybrida nana. AST-36. Pkt. 40c
A wonderful new dwarf race of Asters having masses of blue, white, rose and pink flowers, HP, 6 inches.

—kumleini, Prairie Gem Pink. AST-67. Pkt. 50c

—pyrenaicus. AST-39. Pkt. 50c
A dwarf species with large blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—silikimensis. AST-30. Pkt. 15c
Much branched, heads tufted with many small corymbs in autumn and found in high pastures in Himalayan Mts.

—subcoeruleus. AST-27. Pkt. 20c
(diplotrichoides). In every respect a quite distinct variety 12-in. tall with brilliant violet flowers, good size, end of May to end of June.

—Star of the Wartburg. AST-28. Pkt. 25c
NEW. Bright lavender-blue flowers with prominent yellow centers, 4" across; on stiff stems, fine for cutting, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

—Perennial Aster Blend. AST-29X. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.25

Extra choice blend containing not only the above kinds but also many others.

—Marguerite. Elegance. AST-60. Pkt. 25c
(Callistephus sinensis). Single mixed flowers, tall growing; very useful for border growing and for cutting, branching habit and free flowering, HHA, 2 ft.

—Southcote Beauty Mauve. AST-61. Pkt. 25c
Mauve flowers, tall branching habit, long stiff stems, and highly recommended for cutting, HHA, 2 1/2 ft.

—Apple Blossom. AST-62. Pkt. 25c

—Lavender Queen. AST-63. Pkt. 25c

—Royal Mauve. AST-64. Pkt. 25c

—White Swan. AST-65. Pkt. 25c

The above named varieties of large flowering single Marguerite Asters are very highly recommended for cutting and we list these varieties especially for those who wish to try them out for this purpose. They are English grown and you will find them the best of autumn cut flowers, HHA, 1 1/2 ft.

—ASTILBE (a-STIL-be)

(Spirea of the florists). Easily grown herbaceous plants with long and showy plumes of white to red flowers, in summer, easily forced in winter. Quite easily grown from seed which leads to considerable variation among the plants; sow in early spring in soil containing sand and peat or leaf mold.

—rivularis. ATIL-1. Pkt. 30c
White flowers in long graceful panicles, 3-5 ft. tall.

—sinensis pumila. ATIL-2. Pkt. 50c

ASTRAGALUS

(as-TRAG-ah-lus)

Milk Vetches. Plants of the Pea Family having deeply cut leaves and purple yellow or white flowers in spikes or racemes. Thrive in light sandy soil. They are related to Oxypetris.

—purshii. ASTR-1. Pkt. 25c
Nearly prostrate, dense woolly finely divided leaves; pea-flowers of yellow with keel purple tipped. For sunny rock garden.

—ASTRANTIA (as-TRAN-shi-ah)

Masterwort. Perennial garden plants grown for their odd and ornamental umbels and attractive habit; 1 ft. or more high, making interesting border plants, especially in moist places.

—carniolica. ASTN-3. Pkt. 50c
Flowers white or bluish and attractive, June-July, 1 ft. high.

—helleborifolia. ASTN-2. Pkt. 50c
Old rose flowers; grow in shady positions.

—major. ASTN-1. Pkt. 35c
A very fine border or rock garden plant with pretty roses and white flowers, does well also along moist shady woodland walks, HP, 2 ft.

AUBRIETIA (au-BREE-shi-ah)

(False or Purple Rock-ress). Low growing perennial and an excellent spreading plant for borders, beds or rockery doing well in semi-shade and with their attractive silvery green foliage covers space in the beds; flowers grow in masses in spring and early-summer and combined with Alyssum or Arabis, make a beautiful display. Sow seeds any time up to Aug. for plants to flower the following spring.

—Borsch's Brilliant. AUBR-16. Pkt. 25c
Dark green foliage and brilliant crimson flowers, 6", HP.

—deltoidea. AUBR-17. Pkt. 25c
Most of the named varieties have been developed from this species with lilac flowers.

—floripena. AUBR-18. Pkt. 20c
Semi-double to double flowers in various colors, tr, HP.

—eryii. AUBR-2. Pkt. 20c
Most beautiful blue.

—Crimson King. AUBR-9. Pkt. 35c
A very pretty crimson shade, HP, tr.

—Giant Hybrids. AUBR-3. Pkt. 20c
A most dainty and beautiful creeping sort for carpeting beds or the rockery with its brilliant carpet of blue, crimson or rose, lasting for weeks; a gem for crevice planting in rocks or walls, 6-in. The giant hybrids are vastly superior to the regular strains in both size and color range.

—Gloriosa. AUBR-10. Pkt. 40c
A beautiful large rosy pink variety, English grown, HP, tr.

—græca. AUBR-5. Pkt. 20c
A dwarf light blue, trailing habit.

—hybrida Monarch Strain. AUBR-11. Pkt. 60c
A new English grown strain of Aubrietia, well recommended, HP, tr.

—leichtlini. AUBR-6. Pkt. 20c
Deep purple rose.

—Mrs. Lloyd Edwards. AUBR-13. Pkt. 50c
A beautiful violet-purple variety from England, HP, tr.

—rosea splendens. AUBR-14. Pkt. 50c
One of the best; large bright rose colored flowers, HP, tr.

—Vindictive. AUBR-15. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest of the large flowering English varieties; violet-red flowers, HP, tr.

—Aubrietia Blend. AUBR-7X. Pkt. 15c
A carefully made blend of many varieties and species for the flower grower wanting to grow for observation many different kinds.

—AUCUBA (AU-keu-bah)

Evergreen shrubs with large ornamental leaves withstanding a smoky atmosphere; tolerant of shade. Not reliably hardy N. of D.C. Grown in tubs or pots in N. where it makes a beautiful porch or terrace decoration. For a display of the attractive scarlet berries the female flowers must be fertilized by the male plants. To winter plants, keep in cool place and plants on dry side.

—himalaica. ACUB-1. Pkt. 25c
Very similar to A. himalaica.

—aureo maculata. ACUB-3. Pkt. 50c
Very attractive shrub with golden variegated foliage, HSh, 4 ft.

—AZALEA (ah-ZAY-le-ah)

Azaleas are among the most beautiful flowering shrubs and range in all heights up to 20 ft. and in many beautiful colors. They require a deep rich acid soil and as they are a kind of Rhododendron, they do best with their culture, which see. It is best to start them in frames and later in pots and when established, they can be set out in their permanent locations. While many are not hardy in the North, there are many sorts that are.

—obtusum japonicum. AZAL-4. Pkt. 50c
The wild form of Kurume Azalea, covered with rather small scarlet flowers, HSh.

—occidentalis. AZAL-3. Pkt. 50c
Rhododendron. A beautiful and showy species, not quite hardy in the Northeast.

—BALSAMORRHIZA

(bahl-sam-oh-RYZ-ah)

Balsam Roots. An American genus of Composite Family having Sunflower-like flowers. The roots are large, resinous tubers. They are nice plants in dry places in the wild garden.

—sagittata. BALS-1. Pkt. 15c
Leaves like shields, blossoms like sunflowers, 1 1/2-2 ft. tall, having tap root, April.

—BALSAM.... See Impatiens balsamina

—BAPTISIA (bap-TEZ-iah)

Sturdy perennial leguminous plants growing as high as 6 ft. Foliage deep green with indigo-blue, white or yellow flowers resembling Lupines in form; imposing in the border or wild garden, good for cutting, blooming late spring to mid-summer, followed by short plump pods that become black. Easily grown, best in partial shade, and best to start seed in open ground.

—australis. BAPT-1. Pkt. 15c
Deep blue flowers growing 3-4 ft. tall and the most popular, June and July, leaves 2 1/2 in. long. Tallest species.

—BALLOON VINE..... See Cardiospermum hal.

—BARLERIA

Hot house evergreen shrub, mostly from Africa.

—lupulina. BARL-1. Pkt. 50c
Sub-shrub, thorny, with long narrow dark green leaves with a red midrib and yellow flowers. For the greenhouse in N.

—Milkwort. Annual and perennial plants and shrubs. The hardy sorts best in light soil; the tender sorts only for the S. or in greenhouse; sow seeds in Fall or Spring.

—BARTONIA. See Mentzelia lindleyi.

—BAUHINIA (bau-HIN-i-ah)

Mountain-ebony. Tropical trees, shrubs and vines of Pea Family. In the South they make a fine showing with their colorful racemes of white, purple and yellow flowers.

—alba. BAUH-2. Pkt. 20c
White flowers, beautifully

BELLIS (BEL-is)

(English Daisy). Herbaceous annuals or perennials. They need a fertile moist soil with plenty of sun. They can be grown from seed planted in the fall and wintered over in the cold frame or flowers will be produced from early sown seeds in the spring. They grow 6-8-in. tall and make good pot plants, for colonizing in the lawn like Crocus or for edging or low border. Do best in cool climate, blooming May-Aug. Planted with Pansies or For-Get-Me-Not's they make a pretty garden display.

- enorma. Mixed.** BELL-1. Pkt. 25c
Large flowered.
- liliput. Rose.** BELL-2. Pkt. 25c
Very small plants and flowers.
- monstrosa tubulosa. Mixed.** BELL-12. Pkt. 25c
Large flowered strain with special tubular petals, in best colors.
- monstrosa. Mixed.** ELL-3X. Pkt. 25c
Single flowers, strong growers.
- Red Beauty.** BELL-9. Pkt. 35c
- Rose Beauty.** BELL-10. Pkt. 35c
- White Beauty.** BELL-11. Pkt. 35c
- Double. Mixed.** BELL-4X. Pkt. 35c
- tubulosa. Mixed.** BELL-12. Pkt. 20c
Large flowered strain with pretty quilled petals, the flowers are very double, in pink, red and white.
- perennis. Longileaf.** BELL-5. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
An extra double, bright red strain.
- rosea delicata.** BELL-6. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
- Snowball.** BELL-7. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
- perennis. Double. Mixed.** BELL-13. Pkt. 25c

JERUSALEM OAK, see Chenopodium.

BESSEYA (BES-se-ya)

Closely related to *Synthlipsis* and more interesting for their leaves than for the usually pale or even petaloid flowers. Quite easily grown in a gritty soil rich in humus, preferably in light shade, suitable for the rock garden, but of botanical rather than horticultural interest.

- nova.** BESS-2. Pkt. 50c
Blue flowers.
- rubra.** BESS-1. Pkt. 25c
Brownish heart-shaped leaves and short spikes of petaloid flowers; the long anthers are bright red-purple and in such numbers that they make the plant quite attractive; known to westerners as "Kittentails." For the rock garden, in light shade, HP, 6 inches.

BIDENS (BY-denz)

Closely related to *Cosmos* and resembles it with its divided leaves and clustered heads of yellow or white ray flowers. Many species are of a weedy nature growing in moist places. Easily grown.

- dahliaoides. Mixed.** BIDE-1. Pkt. 20c
Large dahlia-like flowers, HP, best sown early in spring when it will flower the first season.

BETULA (BET-eu-lah)

Birch Tree. Deciduous trees of considerable ornamental value, hardy and interesting to grow.

- utilis.** BETU-1. Pkt. 50c
This species comes from India.

BILLBERGIA (bil-BUR-ji-ah)

These are air plants growing on trees or rocks like orchids; they grow in most any situation and in pots containing peat, moss, leaf mold or soil or combinations of them; 80% leaf mold and 20% rotted manure is also good. Partial shade and water in the cup formed by the leaves are the two requirements. They are well worth growing for their interesting foliage and graceful and beautiful flowers; tender, grow indoors in the N. during winter.

- nobile.** BILL-1. Pkt. 40c
Largest of the varieties both in foliage and flower; flowers bright pink and yellow green.
- speciosa.** BILL-2. Pkt. 40c
Strap-shaped green leaves, striped on back, 2 ft. long; large clusters of pale green blue tipped flowers and rosy bracts.

BIXA (BIK-sah)

Tropical trees with large leaves and showy flowers in terminal panicles, pink in the species offered; hardy in the S. or may be grown in the greenhouse.

- orellana.** BIXA-1. Pkt. 30c
Annatto Tree. Grown in Florida for its dye, which is used in butter and cheese. It is easily grown from seed.

BOCCONIA (bok-OH-ni-ah)

See Macleaya.

BOENNINGHAUSENIA

Similar to *Thalictrum* and requiring the same treatment but more refined and elegant.

- albiflora.** BOEN-1. Pkt. 40c
A very dainty plant with small glaucous gray leaflets and a profusion of snow-white *Thalictrum*-like flowers in late summer; for R.G. or front of border, 1 ft. HP.

BOLTONIA

(False Chamomile). Tall perennials grown in the border or in groups in the wild garden.

- latisquama.** BOLT-1. Pkt. 20c
Very good, bluish white to pink airy daisies blooming at least 2 months, 5-ft. HP.

BOLUSANTHUS

- speciosus.** BOLO-1. Pkt. 50c
Rhodesian Wisteria. Tree 15-20 ft. deciduous, pendant racemes of purple-blue flowers.

BOMBAX (BOM-ak)

Silk Cotton Tree. Large digitately divided leaves and very showy flowers in clusters; tender, for the southern gardens or greenhouse.

- malabaricum.** BOMX-1. Pkt. 30c
The red or scarlet, rarely white, flowers are over 6 in. long, in clusters near the tips of the branches; very showy large tree.

BOUGAINVILLEA

(boog-in-VIL-ee-ah)

Strong growing shrubs grown in greenhouses in N. but in Fla. and Cal. they make showy outdoor climbers; easy to grow; sunshine.

- Hybrids. Finest Mixed.** BOUG-1. Pkt. 30c

BRACHYCOME (brak-i-KOH-me)

(Swan River Daisy). Herbaceous annuals and perennials with generally branching stems and solitary or loosely clustered heads of daisy-like flowers.

- iberidifolia. Mixed.** BRAK-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c

Covered throughout the summer with star-shaped blooms in white and blue; 12-in. tall, graceful plants, fine for beds, border or rock garden, HA.

BRIZA (BRY-zah)

(Quaking Grass). Ornamental grasses grown mainly for bouquets, drying or for specimen plantings. They are easily grown from seed. There are several small annuals and perennials, and called Quaking Grass on account of the spikelets trembling in the lightest breeze. They are especially valued dried for use in bouquets. Sow seed early in spring in average good garden soil.

- gracilis.** BRIZ-1. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c
- maxima.** BRIZ-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c
Annual, 18-in. tall.
- Minima.** BRIZ-2. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c
Annual, slender and graceful, 6-in. tall.

BRODIAEA (broh-di-EE-ah)

Hardy on west coast and in S. They can also be grown in the N. in rock gardens by careful protection. They are excellent for naturalizing, the flower is delicate, loose umbels of pretty funnel-like flowers in spring and summer, 6 inches to 3-ft. tall, thrive in any soil not too heavy or wet and dislike rich manure or fertilizer but do best in sunshine.

- californica.** BORD-2. Pkt. 50c
Large blue flowers, full sun, 6"-8", HP.
- capitata.** BORD-3. Pkt. 50c
Earliest of all the species, April-May, light blue compact heads; sun or light shade, heavy to light soils, 6"-12", HP.
- coronaria.** BORD-4. Pkt. 50c
The most beautiful of the Brodiaeas; this special strain has 5-15 upright gentian-blue lily-like flowers to a stem; a rarity; heavy clay loam, full sun or very light shade, 6"-12" tall, HP.
- douglasii.** BORD-1. Pkt. 20c
Stiff stems about 2 ft. high with royal blue flowers; an excellent cut flower. Prefers a mildly acid soil in sun or part shade; sub-zero hardy. It produces few seeds and bulbs are hard to find.
- hendersoni.** BORD-7. Pkt. 50c
Very choice species; flowers in heads striped brown, sun or half shade, light to heavy loams with humus; rock garden, 4"-6" tall, HP.

- ixiodes.** BORD-8. Pkt. 50c
Soft yellow flowers in June, 6", HP.
- pulchella.** BORD-6. Pkt. 50c
Flowers in erect heads, clear blue, sun, heavy to light loams, 12"-15", HP.
- Brodiaea Blend.** BORD-9X. Pkt. 35c
Made up of all species, including all those listed and a fine list for those wanting to try out this fine genus.

BROMELIA (broh-MEE-li-ah)

Tropical American perennials with long stiff leaves with spines along edge set in a showy basal rosette; flower stem 4 ft. tall with flat heads of bloom at top; 4H plants in the N. requiring rich loam and plenty of rotted manure, water sparingly in winter.

- Columbian species.** BROM-1. Pkt. 50c
Seed comes from Columbia.

BRUCKENTHALIA

(bruk-en-THAL-ya)

A single species, very closely related to the *Heaths* and needing same treatment.

- spiculifolia.** BRUC-1. Pkt. 40c
A tiny evergreen shrub with bright pink bells in late summer, very attractive in RG, 6", HP.

BUCHNERA

—**hendriquesii.** BUCH-1. Pkt. 50c
False Verbena. Dainty herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, 1 ft. tall, bright mauve flowers, for Rock Garden.

BUDDLEIA (BUD-lee-ah)

Butterfly Bush. Deciduous or half evergreen shrubs or trees belonging to the Logania Family, and only a few are hardy in the North; they grow rapidly and are free bloomers. They are easily grown from seed and there should be much interest in growing hybrids from them. Start them in frames for the first year.

- asiatica.** BUDD-5. Pkt. 30c
A tender shrub or small tree which can be flowered inside in winter from spring-sown seed; 6" drooping panicles of extremely fragrant white flowers.
- globosa.** BUDD-1. Pkt. 30c
(Orange Ball). Handsome half-evergreen shrub from Chile standing a few degrees of frost striking in bloom with the long stalked round heads of orange yellow flowers, 15 ft.
- colvilei.** BUDD-2. Pkt. 50c
A large tender shrub native of the Himalayas and said to be the most beautiful of all the Buddleias, having dense spikes of purple or crimson flowers with white eye, TP, to 20 ft.
- farrari.** BUDD-4. Pkt. 25c
Gray flannel leaves and great lilac-like clusters of lavender stars with golden eye; loves hot dry locations, very fragrant, not quite hardy in the N.
- intermedia.** BUDD-3. Pkt. 30c
A hybrid with slender 20" racemes of violet flowers; roots are winter-hardy N. 3-6 ft.

BULBINELLA (bul-bi-NEL-ah)

Perennial plants of Lily family native of New Zealand and S. Africa having fleshy tuberous roots, grass-like leaves and yellow or white flowers in dense clusters at top of bare stalks. Plant in spring in sheltered place in the border or RG, not hardy in the N.

- hookeri.** BULB-1. Pkt. 50c
Bright yellow flowers in 10" racemes, 1 ft. tall.

BUPHTHALMUM

(beuf-THAL-mum)

(Or-Eye). Showy composite plants, perennials, 3-4 ft. tall, with large rather coarse leaves and yellow flowers. Easy culture, requiring a dry sunny position, they are useful for bold effects toward the back of the perennial border. Sow seed early in Spring when they usually flower the first year.

- grandiflora.** BUPH-1. Pkt. 15c
- salicifolia.** BUPH-2. Pkt. 35c
A neat border plant with yellow flowers, a root runner and spreads rapidly, HP, 2 ft.
- speciosum.** BUPH-3. Pkt. 45c
A showy Hungarian species with bold foliage and yellow flowers, HP, 5 ft.

CACALIA—see Emilia.**CACTUS**

Succulent perennials, varying much in their form from tree-like growths to very small plants. Many are not considered hardy in the N. and when grown in the rock garden, plants grown in pots which are plunged into the soil, are used. They are the easiest plants for growing in the house and stand any amount of neglect. Those native to the N. must be perfectly dry during the winter. While some are desert plants, many of the best come from the tropical regions, all of which are tender here. Good drainage is important in all types, water at the roots will ruin them in a single day. Planting on a sloping bed is almost necessary and the soil should be on the sandy order, not a heavy soil. For planting sow a few seeds in a pot with plenty of drainage. Most sorts germinating in 20 days but others may require as much as 4 months. Grow your plants on in pots, both for indoor and outdoor use. Do not allow to freeze and in the fall bring them inside and store in a cool basement where there is a little sunlight. No care is needed during this resting period which should be at least 2-3 months. Another caution, do not water overhead and always in limited amounts and not often.

- cereus. Mixed.** CACT-1. Pkt. 20c
A mixture S. Am. cactus seed, plants being very much like cereus peruvianus. One of the fastest growing types, flowers white, very large and appear only at night, fruit bright red and is like a delicious apple; grows tall with arms very much like the Arizona Giant Cactus.
- echinocereus enneacanthus.** CACT-2. Pkt. 15c
(Twisted Rib Cactus, Strawberry Cactus). The delicious fruit taste very much like strawberries, native of S. Texas and N. Mexico, grows in clumps having as many as 100 heads at times; 4-in. in height in 2 years, flowers are rich reddish purple about 2-in. across opening noon to 5 o'clock, April-June.
- ferocactus mitchellii.** CACT-3. Pkt. 15c
(Barrel Cactus). Very beautiful scenic desert plant, stems globose to cylindrical often very large to 6-ft. or more; flowers in clusters at top of plant, yellow in color, plant dark green, growth 3-in. diameter in 3 years.

CALAMINTHA (cal-a-MIN-tha)

Aromatic plants, including herbs and small shrubs, with whorles of tubular flowers, 2-lipped, from white to purple; not only useful in the herb garden, many are also attractive in the sunny rock garden where dwarf easily grown shrubs are hard to find; also used in front of border, all are quite hardy and easily grown in sunny places, in ordinary soil. Botanically very close to *Satureia*, which includes *Summer Savory*.

- grandiflora.** CALM-1. Pkt. 30c
A fine border plant with bright rose-purple flowers, doing well in ordinary soil, HP, 9 inches.

CALANDRINA

(kal-an-DRIN-i-ah)

Low growing spreading fleshy plants of the Portulacaceae Family, occasionally grown as annuals in the rock garden or edging in borders. Require a sunny location. Flowers orange-yellow and coppery rose to brick red or crimson magenta.

- amaranth.** COLD-1. Pkt. 20c
Crimson-magenta, hardy annual.

CALANTHE (kah-LAN-thee)

Mostly tropical terrestrial orchids which are very popular; they are easily grown by following a few cultural requirements. They have beautiful long racemes of white, rose or pink flowers. They are well worth growing. See Orchids.

- brevisolium.** CLAN-1. Pkt. \$1.00

CALCEOLARIA

(kal-se-oh-lay-ri-ah)

A very large genus found in Central and South America, comprising prostrate creepers, rosetted plants and shrubs. All have pouch or slipper-shaped flowers, usually of yellow, often with dots and blotches of other colors.

- biflora.** CALC-6. Pkt. 40c
Hardy and easy with bright golden flowers on 5" stems, HP.
- crenatifolia.** CALC-5. Pkt. 50c
Perennial, short lived but reseeds freely, 12-15", yellow flowers for moist sunny spot in RG.
- Dippe's Pansy Flowered.** CALC-4. Pkt. 50c
A NEW type *Calceolaria* offered for the first time and developed by the famous Dippe firm in Germany. The flowers are double pouched and in the most beautiful colors and combinations. This is a "must" for every greenhouse grower.
- hybrida rugosa.** CALC-2. Pkt. 75c
Shrubby varieties in beautiful mixture, GP, 1½ ft.
- mexicana.** CALC-3. Pkt. 35c
A perennial species, with small yellow slipper in profusion in summer, likes a cool moist shady place and should be very happy in the fern bed, HA, 1 ft.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Eschscholtzia.**CALENDULA (kah-LEN-due-lah)**

They are definitely cool weather loving plants and in the warmer climates should be sown in the fall for early bloom in the late winter and early spring. While they like full sun they cannot stand the burning sun of summer. In colder climates, seed should be started in the cold frame and plants set out as soon as possible for late spring and early summer bloom. In planting *Calendulas* be sure you choose the proper type for your needs. The outdoor growing sorts are sturdier, more compact growth and much better for garden use, while the forcing varieties for greenhouse use are best for indoor growing.

- chrysanth.** CALN-1. Pkt. 10c
(Sunshine). Large clear buttercup yellow.
- campfire.** CALN-2. Pkt. 10c
(Sensation). Large brilliant orange with scarlet sheen, somewhat open centers; very good.
- corniche d'Or.** CALN-3. Pkt. 10c
Golden yellow.

- Frilled Beauty.** CALN-4. Pkt. 10c
Double orange flowers with frilled petals.
- Lemon Queen.** CALN-5. Pkt. 10c
Pretty sulphur-yellow flat headed variety.
- Orange King.** CALN-6. Pkt. 10c
FLORIST STRAIN. Reselected Florist strain with orange-red flowers with dark centers; its long orange petals make it very double, robust growth, long stems; 2½-ft. tall when grown outdoors.
- Radio.** CALN-7. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c
Double, quilled petals, orange scarlet, pretty.
- Orange Sunshine.** CALN-8. Pkt. 10c
Like *Chrysanth* except it is a clear light orange.
- Sunshine.** CALN-9. Pkt. 10c
Golden yellow, gracefully curled outer petals and incurved center petals, long stemmed *chrysanthemum*-like flowers, cuts well.
- Yellow Colossal.** CALN-10. Pkt. 10c
Large *Chrysanth* type but more double.
- Mixed Florist Calendulas.** CALN-11X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
Special varieties and strains for greenhouse growing.
- Mixed Art Shades.** CALN-12X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c
Pastel shades in many varieties.
- Tall Finest Mixed.** CALP-17X. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 30c
A fine blend of varieties in all colors for that corner in the garden or for broadcasting in waste places. It is, too, a fine flower for display or cutting.
- Mixed Calendulas.** CALN-13X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

CALLIOPSIS (kal-i-OP-sis)

Listed here are the annual species of the genus *Coreopsis*. They are hardy annuals, easily grown and make bright and cheerful garden flowers. Sow seed early in April where they are to grow and thin plants to 6-in. apart if you want a strong growth. The usual height is 2-3 feet and they should be planted in the border in groups; excellent cut flowers. Most of the varieties following come under *C. tinctoria*, a few under *C. drummondii*.

- Tall Bicolor.** CALP-1. Pkt. 10c
Double and semi-double flowers in brilliant combinations of yellow and mahogany and are much more showy in gardens and bouquets than the single varieties; definitely a better strain, 3-ft.
- bicolor marmorata.** CALP-2. Pkt. 10c
Bright golden marbled with wallflower red.
- Crimson King.** CALP-4. Pkt. 10c
Dwarf; red flowers.
- drummondii, Gold Crest.** CALP-7. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
Another NEW novelty in a rich golden yellow with a reddish brown zone; flowers 2½-3-in. across and semi-double, 18-in. tall.
- Golden Crown.** CALP-8. Pkt. 10c
Brilliant golden yellow with glossy maroon center zone, 18-in. tall.
- Golden Ray.** CALP-3. Pkt. 10c
Dark purplish brown center with broad golden-yellow margin. Dwarf.
- nigra speciosa.** CALP-9. Pkt. 10c
Quaint reddish maroon flowers.
- Dwarf Mixed.** CALP-5X. Pkt. 10c
Plants 18-in. tall and in all colors and combinations.
- Dwarf Goblin.** CALP-6X. Pkt. 15c
A novel mixture of 6-inch plants in yellows, reds, browns and pleasing bicolors, in these extra dwarf plants. Here should be an extra good strain for covering large bare spaces, quickly, requiring low colorful plants.

TINCTORIA (elegans or marmorata). Cutting border plants and fine for rays yellow, crimson-brown at base and disk brownish-purple, HHA, 1-2½ ft.

- Beauty.** CALP-10. Pkt. 25c
Elegant variety of dwarf compact habit, golden flowers, crimson center, 9 inches.
- Dazzler.** CALP-11. Pkt. 25c
In rich, dazzling colors, 9 inches.
- Lemon Queen.** CALP-12. Pkt. 25c
Tall lemon-yellow, red zoned, excellent for cutting and border, 2½ ft.
- Star of Fire.** CALP-13. Pkt. 25c
A mass of Cactus-shaped fiery red flowers, 9 inches.
- The Garnet.** CALP-14. Pkt. 25c
Covered by a multitude of crimson-scarlet flowers, 1½ ft.
- Tiger Star.** CALP-15. Pkt. 25c
Rich bronze, striped and mottled yellow, 1 ft. Pretty.
- Mixed Tinctoria Varieties.** CALP-16X. Pkt. 20c

CALLISTEPHUS—see Asters.**CALLIRHOE (Kal-IR-oh-ee)**

Poppy Mallow. N. Am. annuals and perennials, picturesquely lobed foliage and showy flowers of pink, red or reddish purple, long in bloom; thrive in poor soil and suitable for dry places.

- involuta.** CALL-1. Pkt. 20c
Wine Cup. Buffalo Rose. Low perennial of real hardiness with vivid colored flowers, of claret-crimson, cup-shaped, blooming all summer, 30", HP.

CALLUNA (kah-LEU-nah)

The true hardy Heathers, they are hardy and adapted to cover dry sunny slopes; they require a lime free soil and make a beautiful effect especially when planted in drifts of several forms.

- vulgaris.** CALL-1. Pkt. 40c
All the hardy Heathers are derived from this species; grows 2 ft. tall with rosy pink flowers in late summer.
- alba.** CALL-2. Pkt. 50c
One of the best varieties with white flowers.
- vulgaris St. Patrick.** CALL-3. Pkt. 50c
Red-brown foliage, 4-6" tall, from the Porter collection, flowering in Aug-Sept.

CALOCHORTUS

(kal-oh-KOHR-tus)

W. Am. plants of Lily Family forming corns and bearing bell-shaped, lilac, yellow or white flowers. They are known under such common names as: *Mariposa Tulips*, *Butterfly Tulips*, *Globe Tulips*, *Star Tulips*, *Sege Lily* and *Fairy Lantern*. They are of great beauty, showing many exquisite tints and markings and varying greatly in form. Hardy in the N. but should be protected against winter heaving. Open sunny positions in light soil and should be well drained, a raised bed being ideal. The corns should be handled much as tulip bulbs; they are also grown

- alliarafolia.** CAMP-17. Pkt. 25c
A very desirable border plant with creamy-white flowers, HP, 2½ ft.
- attica flora albo.** CAMP-62. Pkt. 25c
A low growing, white flowered, hardy annual.
- Aucherii.** CAMP-18. Pkt. \$1.00
A rare species from the Caucasus, HP. Tufts of grassy leaves and enormous purple bells, 3", HP.
- barbata.** CAMP-19. Pkt. 40c
A distinct and pretty species with pale porcelain blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.
- bononiensis.** CAMP-20. Pkt. 25c
A tall branching type with pretty blue flowers in loose spikes, HP, 3 ft.
- carpatia. Blue.** CAMP-3. Pkt. 15c
(Carpathian Harebell). HP, blooming all summer; for edge of border or rock garden, partial shade, 10", July-Aug.
- white.** CAMP-4. Pkt. 15c
Same as above, except color is white.
- Dwarf Hybrids.** CAMP-21. Pkt. 40c
New dwarf varieties and excellent for rock gardens; this is an English grown strain, HP, 6 inches.
- Isabel.** CAMP-22. Pkt. 35c
A distinct and good variety with large flat blue flowers, HP, 9 inches.
- Riverslea.** CAMP-23. Pkt. 50c
A very handsome form with large flat-tish clear blue flowers; fine, HP, 1 ft.
- White Star.** CAMP-24. Pkt. 35c
A charming compact English white flowered form, HP, 1 ft.
- celidifolia.** CAMP-25. Pkt. 35c
A fine border species, tallish habit and with pale blue flowers, HP, 2½ ft.
- lactiflora.** CAMP-26. Pkt. 35c
Handsome strong growing species, white to pale blue, HP, 2 ft.
- collina.** CAMP-52. Pkt. 30c
Deep blue, 10", HP.
- formanekiana.** CAMP-60. Pkt. 70c
Monocarpic, with ash-gray rosettes and

in pots but do not force too much.

- macrocarpus.** CALO-2. Pkt. 25c
Large lavender flowers, 10-18 inches tall, June-July, a native of northern Montana.
- maewonus.** CALO-3. Pkt. 35c
Pale lavender cups with black spot at base of petals, flowering in early spring; the easiest and most permanent of the genus in the East; prospers in heavy woodland soils in sun or half shade; rock garden plant, 4" high, HP.

CALTHA (KAL-thah)

Small succulent perennials chiefly of N. Am., of Crowfoot Family. Thrive in marsh land near running water but can

a spray of white flowers, 9", HP.

- fragilis.** CAMP-6. Pkt. 15c
A rare type, celestial blue, fine for the rock garden or in pots, HP.
- garganica.** CAMP-7. Pkt. 15c
Elegant dwarf trailer, flowers blue, HP.
- hirsuta.** CAMP-28. Pkt. 50c
Pale blue flowers, hairy foliage, dwarf trailer, HP.
- hybrida Abundance.** CAMP-37. Pkt. 25c
Very free flowering hybrid with lilac-blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.

—**imperialis, Mixed.** CAMP-37. Pkt. 25c
A pyramidal growth with upright flowers with colors rich and varied; this should be tried, HB, 2½ ft.

—**incurva.** CAMP-57. Pkt. 50c
Biennial, 1½ ft., white flowers, for RG, from S. Rhodesia.

—**lactiflora.** CAMP-26. Pkt. 35c
—**latifolia.** CAMP-32. Pkt. 30c
Very large blue flowers in abundance, indigenous to England, HP, 2 ft.

—**alba.** CAMP-33. Pkt. 30c
A pure white variety of this fine border plant, HP, 2 ft.

—**lactiflora.** CAMP-48. Pkt. 35c
—**latifolia macrantha.** CAMP-49. Pkt. 35c
A gorgeous species with great clusters of rich purple bells as large as those of C. medium; very fragrant and floriferous, eventually spreading into wide sheets but not invasive; fine border plant for sun or light shade, early summer, 3 ft., HP. From Anatolia, a fine form.

—**longystyla.** CAMP-55. Pkt. 50c
Border plant; branching spikes of large violet bells with protruding styles, very handsome, HB, 18".

—**macrantha.** CAMP-61. Pkt. 35c
—**persicifolia.** CAMP-38. Pkt. 25c
(Peach-leaved Bellflower). The most beautiful of the perennial sorts, violet-blue flowers in June-July in profusion; separate plants in early fall or spring for a vigorous growth, HP, 2 ft.

—**alba.** CAMP-27. Pkt. 30c
A beautiful white form of this species, 2-3 ft. stems, June-July.

—**Princess Royal.** CAMP-38P. Pkt. 25c
A beautiful deep blue variety, especially nice.

—**Poscharskyana.** CAMP-41. Pkt. 30c
Spreading habit with sprays of lovely pale blue flowers, July, 4", HP.

—**pauciflora, Rainier.** CAMP-42. Pkt. 35c
This is a charming little plant with large open purple-blue flowers, HP, 6 inches.

—**punctata.** CAMP-58. Pkt. 50c
Perennial, 1 ft., white spotted pink bells for RG, from S. Rhodesia.

—**rotundifolia, Olympica.** CAMP-15. Pkt. 25c
(Blue Bells of Scotland). HP. The true Harebell bearing a mass of large light blue flowers, June-Aug., very showy, 1-ft. Extra fine variety of this species for the rock garden.

—**sartori.** CAMP-61. Pkt. 50c
(C. calamitifolia). Prostrate growing monocarpic species with white bloom, 1'.

—**speculum gr. fl.** CAMP-16. Pkt. 10c
—**tubinata.** CAMP-45. Pkt. 40c
Erect cup-like flowers of violet-blue; a neat dwarf habit, HP, 6 inches.

—**palida.** CAMP-46. Pkt. 40c
Pale blue form with large and conspicuous flowers, HP, 3 inches.

—**sarmatica.** CAMP-44. Pkt. 50c
Very distinct dwarf species with pale blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—**thyrsoides.** CAMP-56. Pkt. 50c
A rather dwarf species for the rock garden or front of the border, easily grown; unique in color and appearance, with crowded spikes of straw-yellow bells; self-sows where happy, HB, 1 ft.

—**trachelium album.** CAMP-59. Pkt. 50c
Perennial, 3 ft., white bells, for border or wild garden, from S. Rhodesia.

—**Rock Garden Species, Mixed.** CAMP-47. Pkt. 50c
An English grown strain of species useful for rock gardens and walls, HP, 9 inches.

CANDYTUFT.....See Iberis.

CANNA (KA-nah)

Tropical summer flowering plants of the Banana family, growing from thick fleshy tuber-like roots. Valued for both their tropical appearing foliage and their brilliantly colored flowers. Range from 2½-10 ft. tall, in the N. they must be handled as tender annuals. Grown from seed, which should be started early indoors in Feb. or March. File a small notch in the hard shell of the seed and then soak it in warm water overnight. Interesting new kinds can be raised from seed.

C. FLACCIDA:

—**crozy.** CANA-1. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaved sorts, in finest mixed, vivid pinks, yellows, orange and reds.

CAPSICUM (KAP-si-kum)

Pepper. Under this heading are listed mainly the ornamental Peppers; the vegetable or garden Peppers are listed in the vegetable list. They are all grown as annuals in the U. S., require warm temperature, sun and fairly rich soil.

—**miniature, Mixed.** CAPS-1. Pkt. 20c
Small ornamental fruited type especially grown as a pot plant in the GH for the holiday trade.

CARICA (KAR-i-kah)

Tropical tree-like herbs of which the Pawpaw is a member.

—**cundinamaricensis.** CARI-1. Pkt. 50c
A Columbian species.

CARDIOSPERMUM

(kah-di-oh-SPUR-mum)

(Balloon Vine, Heart Seed). Hardy annuals and perennial vines excellent for covering wire fences or trellises, growing to 10 ft. The seed pods are inflated like balloons. Quick growing, graceful, deeply cut leaves and small white 4-petaled flowers. Sow seed where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors. Light soil and sheltered spot.

—**halicacabum.** CARD-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
(Love-in-a-Puff or True Balloon Vine). Soak seeds, sometimes they require as much as 40 days to germinate.

CARDUUS (KAHR-deu-us)

(Plumeless Thistle, Sillybun). Vigorous robust, spiny-leaved annual and perennial plants with purple tubular flowers, very striking in both flower and foliage, some being very ornamental, grow well in ordinary soil.

—**marianus.** CDUS-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy annual, white flower, 4-ft. tall.

CARNATION.....See Dianthus.

CARTHAMUS (KAHR-tha-mus)

(Bastard Saffron, Safflower). Spiny leaved annuals, flower heads purplish or yellow making ornamental clumps in the garden.

—**tinctorius.** CATH-1. Pkt. 15c
(False-saffron). Produces two dyes much used in commerce, HA, sow seeds in April where plants are to bloom.

CASSIA (KASH-ah)

(Senna). All are sun lovers, doing best in a sandy loam soil, very attractive with finely cut foliage and showy flowers.

—**fasciculata.** CASS-1. Pkt. 15c
An easily grown shown annual; plants graceful, faintly of pinnate foliage set with golden yellow flowers flaked crimson at base of petals, 20-in.

—**marilandica.** CASS-2. Pkt. 15c
One of the better hardy perennials of late summer, massive racemes of showy yellow flowers, thriving in either moist or dry soils, July-Sept., 5 ft.

—**nodosa.** CASS-4. Pkt. 50c
Joint-wood. Tree to 50 ft., bright pink flowers in dense racemes and cylindrical pods to 15" long; Asia; for South.

—**laevigata.** CASS-3. Pkt. 20c
Shrubby ornamental plant with pretty yellow flowers.

CASTILLEJA (kas-ti-EE-yah)

Painted Cup or Indian Paint Brush. Brilliant orange, red or rose bracts. They are very rare due mainly to difficulty in growing them; they do not transplant easily. Where grown, they make an attractive showing in the border and will be a rare treat.

—**munita.** CAST-1. Pkt. 35c

CHRYSANthemUM

(kris-AN-the-mum)

This is a rather large genus of annual and perennial plants with flowers in all colors excepting blue and true purple. China, Japan and India have furnished us with most of them but hybridizing has been carried on to such an extent that we have innumerable hybrids. Classified under chrysanthemums where they belong are (1) the garden annuals, (2) the perennial border sorts, (3) feverfew, (4) pyrethrum, (5) marguerites and (6) the florist's chrysanthemum.

GARDEN ANNUALS:
Bloom in late summer, easily grown, robust and seed sown in open ground as early as soil can be worked. They are fine for mass flower effect and should be thinned to 1-2 ft. apart. Best in sunny location.

CARINATUM: The popular Painted Daisy, plants 2½ ft. well branched, flowers 3-in., all with dark eye, surrounded by narrow yellow ring, then slightly wider scarlet or crimson ring, followed by the dominant color of the variety. They make the best cut flowers.

—**Burridgeanum.** CHRY-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c
Pure white petals zoned rich brownish red and yellow, large brown disk.

—**hybridum double fringed.** CHRY-35. Pkt. 20c
Beautiful English mixture of improved hybrids in double flowers, HA, 2½ ft.

—**Chameleon.** CHRY-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c
Golden chamois, scarlet and yellow zone, 2½ ft.

—**Eclipse.** CHRY-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c
Shading from light yellow to tawny apricot with garnet band and yellow zone, 2½ ft.

—**nivelli.** CHRY-16. Pkt. 10c
Rich golden yellow, 20-in. tall, HA.

—**Merry Mixture.** CHRY-4X. Pkt. 10c;
A new blend of extremely gay tricolors.

—**White Queen.** CHRY-36. Pkt. 20c
Pure white flowers with a pale lemon zone, HA, 2½ ft.

—**Single, Mixed.** CHRY-19. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c
A fine mixture of the many lovely colors of this hardy annual, 30-in. tall.

CORONARIUM:

—**Golden Glory.** CHRY-37. Pkt. 20c
A charming new English single variety, deep canary-yellow, central disk in same color, pretty, HA, 3 ft.

—**Golden Gem.** CHRY-38. Pkt. 30c
A very pretty dwarf double variety, very free flowering and a fine one for pot culture, beds or for cutting, HA, 1 ft.

—**Double Golden Crown.** CHRY-5. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c
Has attractive silver-green foliage and bright butter-yellow flowers, 2½ ft.

—**Double, Mixed.** CHRY-6. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c
40-in. tall. Extra choice mixture.

—**Bridal Robe.** CHRY-14. Pkt. 15c
Pkt. 15c

—**Snowball.** CHRY-15. Pkt. 15c
A highly recommended new variety of a dwarf compact growth bearing profusely all thru summer its lovely, large, fully double, white flowers as its name implies. Excellent for border or cutting, HA, 10-in. tall.

SEGETUM:
Here the plant habit is similar to Carinatum, 2½-ft. flowers 3-in., with dark or light eye surrounded by inconspicuous pale yellow disk, then dominant color of variety.

—**Eastern Star.** CHRY-17. Pkt. 10c
Bright yellow flowers, with dark centers, 2-3-in. across, 1-ft., HA.

—**Eldorado.** CHRY-40. Pkt. 20c
Color, deep canary-yellow with black center, pretty, HA, 1½ ft.

—**Morning Star.** CHRY-41. Pkt. 20c
Large yellow flowers with black centers, HA, 1½ ft.

—**Zebra.** CHRY-18. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful hardy annual, flowers striped and blotched.

PERENNIAL BORDER SORTS:
Prefer sunny positions, blooming profusely even after killing frosts. If given well drained locations and some winter protection, they are hardy most anywhere, or they can be carried over in the cold frame. Easily grown from seed from which they bloom the second year.

—**Autumn Sky, Hybrid.** CHRY-9. Pkt. 25c
Many will have near double flowers in pink, coral, peach, strawberry, old gold, primrose suffused with bronze, apricot, moon, coppery tones, velvety amaranth, mulberry, light to dark yellows, bronze overlays and buff to gold. Crosses of the Azaleum with the Koreans, named varieties of the hardier and brighter Hortifoliums, Rubellums and the delightful Arctic Hibrids, with also varieties from the Koreans. Seed sown in late Autumn, outdoors, or at the very earliest in the spring, they will flower the first season and continue for years.

—**Arctic Hibrids.** CHRY-7. Pkt. 25c
(Arctic Daisies). True Chrysanthemums of fullest winter hardiness. Single flowers in varied brilliant colorings.

—**Korean Hibrids.** CHRY-8. Pkt. 25c
Saved from Hebe, Caliph, Daphne, Mars, Sequoia, Ceres, Vulcan, Apollo, and others of like values, including many of the later introductions.

—**marianus.** CDUS-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy annual, white flower, 4-ft. tall.

CARNATION.....See Dianthus.

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One of the better hardy perennials of late summer, massive racemes of showy yellow flowers, thriving in either moist or dry soils, July-Sept., 5 ft.

—**nodosa.** CASS-4. Pkt. 50c
Joint-wood. Tree to 50 ft., bright pink flowers in dense racemes and cylindrical pods to 15" long; Asia; for South.

—**laevigata.** CASS-3. Pkt. 20c
Shrubby ornamental plant with pretty yellow flowers.

CASTILLEJA (kas-ti-EE-yah)

Painted Cup or Indian Paint Brush. Brilliant orange, red or rose bracts. They are very rare due mainly to difficulty in growing them; they do not transplant easily. Where grown, they make an attractive showing in the border and will be a rare treat.

—**munita.** CAST-1. Pkt. 35c

INDICUM:

These are early flowering and make the best of cut flowers, blooming 5 months after sowing.

—**Double, Special Mixed.** CHRY-13A. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$3.00
An extra fine blend of rich colors especially recommended to those wanting extra cut flowers; blooms in 5 months after sowing.

—**Salier's Early Flowering.** CHRY-13. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$3.00
Beautiful colors in bright single flowers, coming into bloom earlier than the older strains, HP.

C. COCCINEUM—PYRETHRUM:
Formerly listed botanically as Pyrethrum roseum. They are distinguished by their long simple flower stems arising from the crown of attractive foliage. They make excellent cut flowers as well as border plants and are prized by the cut flower trade. Bloom late spring to mid-summer their daisy-like flowers coming in white to lilac, rose and red. By cutting regularly the season can be extended till autumn. They flower the second year from seed. Space plants 1-ft. apart.

—**FEVERFEW:** Common name for C. parthenium, a hardy perennial of shrubby, leafy habit, old time favorite. Easily grown from seed, 1-3 ft.

—**roseum, Single and Double, Mixed.** CHRY-48. Pkt. 35c
This is a special strain of Pyrethrum in the brightest shades, both in doubles and singles, making excellent cut flowers.

—**hybridum fl. pl. Mixed.** CHRY-41. Pkt. 25c
A select Swiss strain double flowered Pyrethrum and especially valued for cut flowers.

—**Robinson's Giants.** CHRY-10. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c
Giant single flowered, in all the best colors.

—**Market Strain.** CHRY-11. Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$2.25
This is an extra special double market strain, and those exceptionally growing cut flowers for the market will find this an extra seller. Annual, 5' tall.

—**Golden Gem.** CHRY-45. Pkt. 20c
A beautiful golden colored double flower Pyrethrum.

—**roseum, Do. & Sn. Mixed.** CHRY-43. Pkt. 20c
An excellent American grown strain in both double and single flowers, HP.

—**Single Giants, Mixed.** CHRY-44. Pkt. 35c
A very choice strain of single Pyrethrum and suitable for the florist trade, where excellent cut flowers are wanted.

MAXIMUM or SHASTA DAISY:
MAXIMUM: Known as Shasta Daisy, it is an improvement over C. leucanthemum. It is more erect with flower heads 2-4 inches across with many white rays. It has been hybridized much and many fine varieties have resulted. They are especially desirable for border display and very much used for cut flowers. Usually treated as biennials altho they are perennial.

—**Alaska.** CHRY-35. Pkt. 15c
A popular cut flowered variety, good stems, pure white flowers.

—**Diner's Giant Double.** CHRY-21D. Pkt. 30c
A special giant double white flowered strain, especially fine for commercial growers for cut flowers.

—**erubescens.** CHRY-39. Pkt. 50c
Star-shaped rosy-mauve flowers, HP, 3 ft.

—**Conqueror.** CHRY-20. Pkt. 15c
Very large pure white flowers, stems 2½-3 ft. long.

—**Diener's Double White.** CHRY-47. Pkt. 50c
A very select strain of giant flowered Shasta.

—**Double Shasta.** CHRY-21. Pkt. 20c
A reselected strain with large double white flowers.

—**Exhibition.** CHRY-22. Pkt. 15c
A large flowering Swiss strain.

—**May Queen.** CHRY-23. Pkt. 15c
(Spring Marguerite). Medium sized flowers on 2-ft. stems. Pretty.

—**Mont Blanc.** CHRY-50. Pkt. 35c
Amplissimum. Extremely large white Chrysanthemum from Germany, HP.

—**Polar Sea.** CHRY-49. Pkt. 50c
A beautiful Shasta from Germany, one of the latest introductions.

—**Mixed Shastas.** CHRY-24X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$2.50
CHRY-25. Pkt. 15c
(Golden Feather, Fern leaf).

—**aureum selaginoides.** CHRY-26. Pkt. 15c
Beautiful golden foliage, 8-in.

—**aureum, lacinatum.** CHRY-27. Pkt. 15c
—**Mixed.** CHRY-28. Pkt. 10c
Extra choice.

—**mawii.** CHRY-42. Pkt. 50c
Blooms from May-Sept., bright pink flowers, 9" tall, HHP.

—**cinerariifolium.** CHRY-46. Pkt. 20c
—**viscidiflorum.** CHRY-29. Pkt. 15c
(Gold Wings). Free blooming and distinct long petaled golden yellow, flowering early and continuing for months. Hardy annual.

—**marilandica.** CASS-2. Pkt. 15c
One of the better hardy perennials of late summer, massive racemes of showy yellow flowers, thriving in either moist or dry soils, July-Sept., 5 ft.

—**nodosa.** CASS-4. Pkt. 50c
Joint-wood. Tree to 50 ft., bright pink flowers in dense racemes and cylindrical pods to 15" long; Asia; for South.

—**laevigata.** CASS-3. Pkt. 20c
Shrubby ornamental plant with pretty yellow flowers.

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—**munita.** CAST-1. Pkt. 35c

CATHCARTII

—**villosa.** CART-1. Pkt. 50c
A Himalayan Poppy often regarded as a Meconopsis; deeply lobed, heart-shaped leaves, golden flowers much like Iceland Poppy; culture same as Meconopsis, 1½ ft., HP.

CATTLEYA (CAT-tah-lay-ah)
Epiphytes native of tropical America. Very popular Orchid for intermediate greenhouse culture.

—**gigas Sanderiana.** CATT-1. Pkt. \$1.00

CEANOTHUS (see-ah-NOH-thus)
Mainly natives of Pacific Coast, ornamental shrubs, handsome, free flowering with dense panicles of small white, blue or pink flowers; not hardy in the North; does best in sunny sheltered positions and well drained light soil.

—**integerrimus.** CEAN-3. Pkt. 30c
—**prostratus.** CEAN-1. Pkt. 50c
This is one of the choicest dwarf shrubs for the rock garden, flowers blue to white, sun or very light shade, gritty soils with clay or leaf mold; a creeping evergreen shrub, HP.

—**pumilus.** CEAN-2. Pkt. 50c

CEDRONELLA
(see-droh-NEL-ah)

—**triphylla.** CEDR-1. Pkt. 25c
Tender plant; a very fragrant herb.

CELOSIA (se-LOH-shi-ah)
(Cockscomb, Chinese Woolflower). Popular annuals, all easily grown from seed and for early plants seed can be started indoors. Do best in a fertile soil and the different types have varied uses, from pot plants to all types of bedding. The Cockscombs are the Species, argentea. All the types listed as cristata, plumosa, childsi are forms of C. argentea. Start seed indoors in March to produce plants to set outdoors late in May.

CHILDSI or CHINESE WOOLFLOWER:
—**Mixed.** CLOS-1. Pkt. 10c
Plants much branched, each tipped with a round woolly flower, dandy for garden display and cutting, lasting well, 2-ft.

CRISTATA or COCKSCOMB:
—**Dwarf Empress.** CLOS-2. Pkt. 15c
Dark velvety crimson-maroon heads of enormous size, foliage red; a carefully reselected strain for bedding, plants dwarf, 1-ft. The heads hold their color during winter when used as an everlasting flower.

—**Pres. Thiaz.** CLOS-3. Pkt. 15c
(Glasgow Prize). Similar to Dwarf Empress with velvety-crimson combs and green foliage, 10-in. An excellent dwarf strain.

—**nana, Mixed.** CLOS-19. Pkt. 35c
A very choice German strain of dwarf Cockscomb in best mixed colors.

—**Tall, Mixed.** CLOS-4. Pkt. 10c
Plants tall, 1½-ft., for bedding.

—**Tall Crimson.** CLOS-5. Pkt. 10c
Bright crimson, uniform 18-in. plants.

—**Tall Royal Velvet.** CLOS-6. Pkt. 15c
Rich carmine-crimson, foliage bronze-green with reddish margins.

—**Finest Mixed.** CLOS-7X. Pkt. 10c
Dwarf varieties, best.

GILBERT'S HYBRID COCKSCOMB.
The Gilbert Celosias are all especially good for dried flowers as well as for cutting and florist use. They hold their colors well and should be grown in every Celosia planting.

CHAENACTIS

Western Composites with heads of white or yellow flowers, easily grown, good border plant.

—**douglasii**. CHAE-1. Pkt. 20c
Bride's Bouquet. Biennial, native of Montana, white flowers, summer blooming, 1-2 ft. tall.

CHEIRANTHUS (ky-RAN-thus)

Perennials, many ranking amongst the showiest. The Wallflower belongs to this genus. Cheiranthus hybridizes with Erysimum, which may be of interest to those interested in producing hybrids. The Siberian Wallflower is Erysimum asperum.

—**allionii**. CHER-4. Pkt. 15c
Siberian Wallflower. Bright orange, selected stock of large flowers, HP.

—**kewensis**. CHER-1. Pkt. 15c
(Winter Wallflower). A hybrid of bushy form, flowers primrose changing to mauve, for indoor blooming, HA.

—**linifolius**. CHER-2. Pkt. 10c
(Alpine Wallflower). Pale lilac, HA.

CHENOPODIUM

(kee-no-POH-di-um)

A few species are ornamental and some used for greens and herbs. They are easily grown in ordinary soil.

—**mexicana**. CHEN-1. Pkt. 15c
Feathered Geranium. Graceful green "ostrich plumes" or cut flower effects; decorative and pleasingly aromatic, effective annual edger.

CHILOPSIS (ky-LOP-sis)

—**linearis**. CHIL-1. Pkt. 25c
Desert or Flowering Willow. Native of Texas to Calif. and Mexico. A deciduous shrub or tree to 20 ft. bearing narrow leaves to 1 ft. long and handsome crimped, trumpet-shaped flowers, lilac colored with 2 yellow stripes inside, borne in short terminal racemes.

CHIRITA (ki-REE-ta)

Very rare and little-known relatives of Gloxinia and Streptocarpus, with trumpet-shaped flowers of pink, blue, purple, or pale yellow. They should be given the same treatment as Gloxinia or Saintpaulia although it is possible that some species, coming from very high altitudes, may be fairly hardy. They should be tried by all admirers of gemaceous plants, and will probably be useful for hybridizing, as well as for their beautiful flowers.

—**specios**. CHIR-1. Pkt. 40c
Came to us undescribed, and without name, from India, but certainly worth growing.

CHIRONIA

—**transvaalensis**. CHIN-1. Pkt. 50c
Flowers borne on slender stems; bright pink, plant 2½ ft., very pretty. Fine for marshy ground or pond, summer.

CHRYOPSIS (kris-OP-sis)

(Golden Aster). Daisy-like plants with yellow flowers on 1-3 ft. plants, at home in the dry sunny part of wild garden. Hardy perennials.

—**falcat**. CHSO-3. Pkt. 50c
This is recommended highly as a rock garden perennial, with silky gray foliage and pretty yellow flowers, HP, 1½ ft.

—**mariana**. CHSO-2. Pkt. 25c
Large Aster-like flowers in a pretty rich yellow, blooming Aug.-Nov., HP, 1½ ft.

—**villosa**. CHSO-1. Pkt. 25c
Golden Aster. Yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

CIMICIFUGA (sim-i-SIF-eu-gah)

Tall growing herbaceous perennials with long wands of very small white flowers and very useful in the back of the hardy border or semi-shaded spots in the wild garden. Belongs to the Buttercup Family; easily grown from seed and best in rich moist soil.

—**racemosa**. CIM-1. Pkt. 30c
(Black Snakeroot, Cohosh). A hardy showy plant best in moist soil and partial shade, flowers in long racemes of white, flowering in June or July, handsome foliage, Sept. to severe frost, 4-5 ft., HP.

CINERARIA (sin-e-RAY-ri-ah)

(Bot. Senecio Cruentus) They are strictly greenhouse plants, altho perennials, and are grown mainly as winter flowering pot plants, new stock is grown each year. Seed is best sown April-June but also till Sept. for later flowers; soil sandy loam, containing 1/3 leaf mold. Pot up seedling as soon as large enough and keep moist and cool. Liquid manure is beneficial AFTER buds appear. Other species will be listed under Senecio, which see.

—**Hybrid gr. fl. Multiflora nana**. Mixed. CIN-1. Pkt. 50c

Dwarf compact plants producing masses of small flowers in a showy color range in self colors. Claimed to be the best pot plant.

—**Multiflora Maxima**. Berlin Market. CIN-2. Pkt. 50c

Larger flowers and plants somewhat higher than C. multiflora nana but as rich flowering and showing the same good display of colors, 15-in. tall.

—**multiflora nana**. CIN-7. Pkt. \$1.00
A very fine English grown strain in self colors, GP*, 1 ft.

—**stellata**. CIN-6. Pkt. \$1.00
Star Cineraria. Very pretty small star-shaped flowers in immense heads, colors much varied and very nice for cutting, GP*, 3 ft.

—**grandiflora**. CIN-5. Pkt. \$1.00
A splendid English grown strain with very large flowers and fine form, in beautiful colors, dwarf habit and compact plant; first quality in every way and unsurpassed, GP*, 1 ft.

—**Ster's Rainbow Mixed**. CIN-3. Pkt. 50c
Hybrid gr. fl. large flower heads on compact plants in a lovely color range.

—**maritima**. Diamond. CIN-4. Pkt. 25c
Very fine edging plant; pure white leaves and heads of yellow flowers, 2 ft., HP.

NOTE: Greenhouse growers.
The Cineraria marked GP* are all of the very highest quality for greenhouse growing and cannot be excelled; and as soon as seed can be gotten through from Germany, we also expect to have some of the finest strains grown there.

12 ISSUES \$1.00
MAILED REGULARLY
AS ISSUED

CIRSIIUM (SUR-si-um)

Plumed Thistle. Rank growing prickly plants with purple, yellow, and white flowers in heads; easily grown and useful for bold effect in the wild garden.

—**occidentale**. CIRS-1. Pkt. 30c
Pure silver foliage and scarlet flowers; a beautiful subject; full sun in gritty, stony neutral soils, 2 ft., HP.

—**candidissima**. CIRS-2. Pkt. 50c

CISTUS (SIS-tus)

Rock Rose. Low upright shrubs native of the Med. region, belonging to the Rock Rose Family. Bears a profusion of showy flowers but hardy only up to the central South; grown in full sun, dry light soil with lime present. The flowers are like large single roses; start plants in pots and transplant when young and do not prune much.

—**ladaniferus**. CIST-1. Pkt. 40c
Gum Cistus. Well known beautiful shrub, white-purple spots, HSH, 3 ft.

CLARKIA (KLAHR-ki-ah)

(Rocky Mountain Garland). Easily grown hardy annual, sunny locations and any light garden soil and produces graceful showy flowers in delicate rose or purple. Growing 2-ft. tall it is very good for mass plantings. July-Aug. If flowers are cut in bud they last an extra long time. Clarkia is also valuable as a greenhouse flower. Best to plant seeds close to first of May, where plants are to grow; the seed can be started as early as Jan. indoors, setting plants out 9-12-in. apart.

C. ELEGANS:

The commonly grown species, has smooth reddish stems and grows under favorable conditions as high as 3 ft., and more under glass. Many new varieties are being introduced both double and single, hardy annuals.

—**Enchantress**. CLAR-3. Pkt. 20c
Double salmon-pink, large pretty flowers.

—**Firebrand**. CLAR-4. Pkt. 20c
A brilliant copper-scarlet variety.

—**Gloriosa**. CLAR-5. Pkt. 20c
A distinct break in color, a bright crimson.

—**Illumination**. CLAR-6. Pkt. 20c
An outstanding variety, flowers orange mingled with rose.

—**Mrs. Langtry**. CLAR-7. Pkt. 20c
Very popular variety.

—**Orange King**. CLAR-8. Pkt. 20c
Bright orange-scarlet, brighter than Vesuvius.

—**Purple Prince**. CLAR-9. Pkt. 20c
Fine rich purple flowers, very double, EXTRA.

—**Rosy Morn.** CLAR-10. Pkt. 20c
—**Salmon Queen**. CLAR-11. Pkt. 20c
A very pretty double salmon-rose variety.

—**Scarlet Queen**. CLAR-12. Pkt. 20c
Most brilliant double variety, either for beds or for cutting.

—**Double Mixed**. CLAR-1. Pkt. 10c
—**elegans, Doub.** Finest Mixed. R-13x. Pkt. 15c

—**pulchella, alba**. CLAR-2. Pkt. 10c
Lower growing than C. Elegans, and more slender leaves. This is a white variety.

CLEMATIS (KLEM-ah-tis)

Herbaceous perennial or woody climbing plants of the Buttercup Family, found all over the temperate region. Thrive in rich loamy soil on alkaline side—and lime—and they respond to an annual dressing of rotted manure. There are many kinds and all are of ornamental value, the vines being especially good on fences, arbors, porches, etc. Prune those that flower on last year's wood, after they flower and those that flower from young basal shoots should be cut back to the ground each spring.

—**campaniflora**. CLEM-16. Pkt. 50c
—**columbianum**. CLEM-2. Pkt. 25c

Try this trailing purple Clematis with vine Honeysuckle (Lonicera Clivosa) on a shaded wall 10-ft., June.

—**crispa**. CLEM-10. Pkt. 20c
Grows well in damp places. Climber, HP.

—**douglasii**. CLEM-1. Pkt. 25c
Urn-flowered Clematis. Blue flowers, 1-2 ft. tall.

—**ligusticifolia**. CLEM-3. Pkt. 20c
Vigorous climber with panicles of many inch-wide white flowers.

—**macropetala**. CLEM-12. Pkt. 40c
Slender climber with exquisite blue flowers, very hardy, from England.

—**serratifolia**. CLEM-14. Pkt. 25c
Globose yellow flowers 2" across in late summer followed by plummy seed heads; germinates quickly and blooms 2nd season and somewhat invasive from suckers, very hardy, climber, 10 ft. The name

—**siberica alba**. CLEM-5. Pkt. 35c
A low climber with large 4-petaled bell-like flowers of white, very early in Spring; will climb over dwarf shrubs or can be allowed to trail over ledges in the rock garden, 6 ft., HP.

—**sprengeri rosea**. CLEM-6. Pkt. 40c
Rampant climber, a proportion coming white from seed, HP.

—**Clematis Blend**. CLEM-15x. Pkt. 40c
So many have asked for a mixed packet of these pretty climbing plants that we have combined all those listed above, with others not listed, so that you can grow them all for observation. They will make a beautiful sight on a long fence and the matured plants can be easily identified.

—**stamleyii**. CLTP-1. Pkt. 50c
Shock Headed Peter. A very attractive S. Rhodesian herbaceous plant of the Anemone family with drooping white anemone flowers, 4-5 ft., sun, drought resistant.

—**verna**. COLL-2. Pkt. 50c
(Blue-eye Mary). A sort of rarity now-a-days, 2-ft., lower flower-lip bright blue, upper lip white or purplish. This seed should be planted when fresh; it is harvested in May, the crop depending upon the weather, who may be willing to work overtime, therefore, those wanting seed should place their order early, for delivery in May.

—**Great Pink**. CLEO-1. Pkt. 15c
Flowers rich rose not turning to white; easy culture and blooms for months, 5-ft.

—**lutea**. CLEO-3. Pkt. 15c
Tall blossoms in golden orange, unusual coloring and very decorative plant, 5 ft. tall, flowering from June into fall, annual.

—**Pink Queen**. CLEO-2. Pkt. 10c
Clear soft pink and as flowers age turn to a pleasing apple blossom color, very attractive.

—**Spiked Flower**. Easily grown from seeds in May, which germinate quickly. Thin plants to 2-ft. apart, height 4-5 ft., best as border subject and most desirable flowers for bold clumps of color in the background planting, June to frost; may be also used as a hedge.

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CLERODENDRON

(klee-roh-DEN-dron)

Glorybower. Most of these can be grown only in the greenhouse or outdoors only in the warmer sections, only a few can be grown in the North with some protection. Deciduous or evergreen trees or shrubs; they come from the tropics.

Seed should be sown singly in small pots, in a mixture of equal parts leaf mold or peat and sharp sand; kept moist in a temperature of about 70 degrees; when rooted soil should also contain some well rotted manure.

—**fallax**. CLER-2. Pkt. 50c
(C. speciosissimum). Shrub to 4 ft., flowers bright scarlet 2" across in panicles to 1½ ft. long; highly ornamental and should be in every warm house collection as it can be made to bloom nearly the whole year; protect from strong sun.

—**squamatum**. CLER-1. Pkt. 35c
A very showy medium-sized shrub with large leaves and panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers, followed by blue-black fruits, 10 ft.

—**Colebrookiana**. CLER-3. Pkt. 50c

—**Scandens, Violet-blue**. COBA-1. Pkt. 15c; ox. 95c

COBAEA SCANDENS

(koh-BEE-ah)

Climbing vine, 25-ft., growing rapidly from seeds, best results by setting the seeds on edge when planting; in North best to start indoors to set out after danger of frost is passed; violet-blue. It is commonly known in the greenhouse.

—**Scandens, Violet-blue**. COBA-1. Pkt. 15c; ox. 95c

CODONOPSIS

(koh-doh-NOP-sis)

Plants of the Bellflower Family grown in the border, some being vines. Require winter protection in the North.

—**clematidea**. COD-1. Pkt. 30c
Charming blue bell-shaped flowers with white and yellow centers, HP, 1 ft.

—**vinciflora**. COD-2. Pkt. 50c

COELOGYNE (see-LOJ-i-nee)

Tropical epiphytic orchids with long racemes of white or greenish-yellow flowers; native of the tropics, grown under glass in the U.S. in moderately warm atmosphere, doing best in hanging baskets; soil mixture of osmundine and sphagnum.

—**barbata**. COEL-1. Pkt. \$1.00
Flowers 6-10 in., opening at one, white with brown lip fringed with brown.

COIX (KOH-iks)

A genus of tall broad leaved grasses.

—**lachryma-jobi**. COIX-1. Pkt. 15c
(Job's Tears). Altho a perennial it is generally grown as an annual, not standing in northern winters. Plant seed in early to mid-May in open ground. They grow 4-ft. tall; the seeds hang in clusters. If cut before seed is ripe the grass makes fine dried ornamental grass; the seeds also can be used as beads.

—**giganteum**. COIC-2. Pkt. 50c
Mauve Meadow Saffron. Bulb, 8-12", for RG or naturalizes in grass.

COLCHICUM (KOL-ki-kum)

Autumn Crocus or Meadow Saffron. Not related to the true Crocus the flowers look alike. They form corms, are hardy and when established flower for years, blooming in the fall. Not hard from seeds.

—**doerfleri**. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c
—**giganteum**. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c
Mauve Meadow Saffron. Bulb, 8-12", for RG or naturalizes in grass.

—**giganteum**. COLC-2. Pkt. 50c
Mauve Meadow Saffron. Bulb, 8-12", for RG or naturalizes in grass.

COLEUS (KOH-lee-us)

Tender annuals grown only for their beautiful foliage effect, growing them from seeds is fascinating as the seedlings vary greatly in foliage design. Used for bedding and edging as well as pot plants. Sow seeds in flats indoors and transplant out when weather becomes warm; for best color grow in sun.

—**Avalon Strain**. COLE-1. Pkt. 20c
The coloring more varied and brilliant markings of salmon, apricot, bright pink, rose, cream, carmine, bronze, purple and copper.

—**Glory of Vichy**. COLE-2. Pkt. 20c
Large leaved with lovely color blend in apricot and copper shades.

—**Brocade Strain**. COLE-5. Pkt. 25c
Leaves particularly large, colors rich and dark like old brocade; velvet effect.

—**German Hybrids**. COLE-8. Pkt. 25c
The best German strain obtainable; very choice strain.

—**Pyrenean Giant**. COLE-3. Pkt. 20c
Large robust plants, excellent for bedding, in lovely colors.

—**Striped Empel**. COLE-4. Pkt. 20c
Vigorous grower, leaves striped with green, white, yellow and brown.

—**Rainbow Mixture**. COLE-6x. Pkt. 20c;
Hand made blend of the best kinds, including seeds saved from one of the best European collections; also contains all above offers.

—**Prize Strain Mixed**. COLE-7. Pkt. 50c
An English grown strain, large leaves in dark apricot; rose and copper shades, HHP*, 3 ft.

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CONV-4. Pkt. 20c

(Minor Convolvulus). Deep blue, yellow and white flowers, HA, 1½ ft. A bush growing form.

—**tricolor, Crimson Rambler**. CONV-1. Pkt. 10c
Bright ruby-red, rapid climber, has been sold much as Scarlet O'Hara.

—**Dwarf, Royal Ensign**. CONV-3. Pkt. 10c

The deepest blue and brightest of all annuals, while halo and gold throat for edging and borders they are ideal, flowering continuously all summer long, 1-ft.

—**Major Mixed**. CONV-2. Pkt. 10c
Climbing, mixed colors.

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Climbing, mixed colors.

that may be in too small a quantity to list; a gem of a collection for those wanting the different species of Crocus.

—*tommasinianus*. CROC-2. Pkt. 50c
Bulb, 4", for RG, white and mauve, Jan-Feb., naturalizes itself rapidly.

CROTALARIA

(kroh-tah-LAY-ri-ah)

(Rattlebox). Herbs and shrubs having Sweet Pea-like flowers and swollen pods. Best grown from seeds which must be soaked in warm water.

—*alata*. CROT-1. Pkt. 25c
Mottled bronzy leaves and rose-pink flowers followed by brilliant red "May Apples." From the Himalayas, but fully hardy in the N. and happy in light shade. For a choice spot in the woodland or shaded rock garden, 1 ft. HP.

—*refusa*. CROT-2. Pkt. 20c
(Golden Sweet Pea). Showy annual bush plant with many upright, spire-like flowers of glossy golden yellow pea-like flowers, marked bronze-brown on wing reverses.

CRUCIANELLA

(kroo-shan-EL-ah)

(Crosswort). Annual and perennial plants, many of which are grown in the rock garden.

—*stylosa*. CRUC-1. Pkt. 20c
Rock garden plant, in light soil and partial shade, while a perennial it is usually grown as an annual; prostrate habit and light growth, bearing round heads of small deep pink flowers.

CRYPTANTHE (krip-TAN-the)

(Cryptantha). Slender plants of the Forget-me-not Family, annual and perennial, with racemes of yellow or white Forget-me-not flowers; not common in American gardens. They are suitable for sandy, sunny exposures in the rock garden.

—*sheldonii*. CRYPT-1. Pkt. 30c
This comes to us from India and we are sorry not to have any exact description, but it is recommended.

CUPHEA (KEU-fe-ah)

Tropical and sub-tropical plants grown mostly in greenhouses in the N. and outdoors in the S. Easily grown from seed as tender annuals.

—*Butterfly Hybrids*. CUP-1. Pkt. 15c
At a distance the plants seem to be covered with gay fluttering butterflies. Colors lavender, white, lilac, rose, pure pink, rose purple, crimson and the most intense fire scarlet; this is one of the better annuals, 2-ft.

—*lanceolata*. CUP-2. Pkt. 15c
Quite different from the Hybrid, flowers having two upper petals of velvety black maroon and the four smaller lower petals of bright crimson; a very attractive annual.

—*miniata Vermilion*. CUP-3. Pkt. 15c
Mexican species with brilliant vermilion flowers, 1 ft., HHP.

CURCULIGO (kur-KEU-li-goh)

Tropical plants of the Amaryllis Family. Palm-like dwarf plants and very useful plants in the warm greenhouse, standing dense shade; thrive in mixture of fibrous loam, old cow manure and sand.

—*capitata*. CURC-1. Pkt. 50c
Formerly *C. recurvata*. Dark green leaves 3 ft. long; the most popular species and makes fine pot plants, of palm-like appearance.

CYANANTHUS

Himalayan plants of the Bellflower Family having frail, almost prostrate stems, tiny leaves and in late summer quite large cup-flowers, each with five spoon-shaped lobes. Mostly blue with a few less desirable yellow species. They like cool rich soil, in half shade, in the East. Fleshy rooted, they die down entirely in the winter and start growth in late spring. Not difficult when once established but often fail to come thru the first winter especially if transplanted while small, best left in the seed-pot for at least a year; a wonderful rock garden plant for northern gardens.

—*lobatus*. CYAN-1. Pkt. 50c
One of the best with quite large blue flowers at the end of 6 inch, nearly prostrate stems set with tiny triangular leaves

CYCLAMEN (SIK-lah-men)

The large flowered Cyclamen of the florists is *C. persicum*. It requires 15-18 months from seed. It is strictly a greenhouse flower.

—*europaeum*. CYCL-1. Pkt. 40c
Small rose-purple flowered species, it blooms in Aug. in rock gardens and is hardy even in Canada.

—*neapolitanum album*. CYCL-2. Pkt. 50c
Red-purple and white, autumn flowering and a good hardy species, HP, 4 inches.

C. persicum giganteum:
These are the greenhouse Cyclamen. The strains and varieties we offer are the very best and most reliable.

—*White Wonder*. CYCL-3. Pkt. 50c
The largest and most free flowering white variety yet produced.

CYNOGLOSSUM

(sin-oh-GLOS-um)

(Hound's Tongue). So called from the shape of their leaves. Annuals and biennials.

—*amabile, Pink*. CYNO-1. Pkt. 10c
(Chinese Far-Get-Me-Not). A pretty pink flowered variety in this hardy annual, 2-ft.

—*Dwarf Firmament*. CYNO-2. Pkt. 10c
Dwarf compact blue variety, 15-in. tall.

—*furcatum*. CYNO-4. Pkt. 20c
Hairy leaved, 1-3 ft. high with numerous blue Forget-me-nots in clusters; perennial.

—*linifolium*. CYNO-5. Pkt. 20c
Upright sprays of white Forget-me-nots like little pearl buttons; an easy annual for sunny locations. Venus' Navelwort.

—*nerveum*. CYNO-6. Pkt. 50c
Good border plant; arching stems bearing a profusion of pure blue forget-me-nots in early summer; easy and long-lived; somewhat similar to *Anchusa*, but more refined. HP, 2 ft.

CYPHOMANDRA

—*betecae*. CYPH-1. Pkt. 50c
Gooseberry tomato from Columbia.

CYPRIPEDIUM

(sip-ri-PEE-di-um)

The Lady Slipper Orchid, including some of our loveliest wild orchids, as well as the very beautiful greenhouse species. The latter are among the most easily grown of all orchids and are particularly suited to culture by the amateur. As with all orchids, careful attention must be given to the young seedlings, but once started their demands are less exacting. See Orchids.

—*cordigerum*. CYPR-5. Pkt. 50c
—*insigne*. CYPR-1. Pkt. 75c

One of the finest of the greenhouse sorts, with brown to clear yellow flowers; very free blooming.

—*insigne x Fairreanum*. CYPR-2. Pkt. 75c

A hybrid between the two species, the latter from Assam which has rather small flowers with purple veined white sepals and green lip, flushed red and veined purple. Interesting variations may be expected among the seedlings. Greenhouse culture.

—*villosum*. CYPR-3. Pkt. 75c
Very glossy brown flowers, purple at base, edged with white; greenhouse culture.

—*giganteum*. CYPR-4. Pkt. 75c

CORNUS (KAUR-nis)

Dogwood. Ornamental shrubs and small trees found in temperate regions, mostly deciduous and are very ornamental. The foliage is handsome and in some species very colorful in the fall. They all have very pretty flowers. Thrives in most any soil, either in shade or open situations. It is best to sow seeds in the fall, although success may be had on early spring planting.

Bunchberry. Grows 6-in. tall, a good ground cover for partly shaded areas. White flowers, June-July.

CUCUMIS (KEU-keu-mis)

A genus of tender vine-like plants of which the cucumber and the melon are commonly grown in the vegetable garden; however, those listed here are grown as ornamental plants, usually for their ornamental fruits. None of them will stand frost and they can be started indoors, usually in berry boxes, the same as you would start melons for the garden.

—*dudaim, var. oreadicissimus*. CUCU-1. Pkt. 20c

The Dudaim Melon. Grown for its marbled, highly fragrant fruits. This variety especially fragrant.

CYTISUS (SIT-i-sus)

Broom. Attractive shrubs belonging to Pea family. Some are hardy in N; require full sun exposure and wind, preferring poor soil and perfect drainage.

—*decumbens*. CYTS-2. Pkt. 50c
(*C. humifusus*). Genista prostrata. Prostrate to 8", flowers yellow in May-June, native of S. Europe.

—*"Porlock"*. CYTS-1. Pkt. 50c
Hybrid of *C. fragrans* x *C. monspessulanus*; golden flowers and very fragrant; large shrub in mild climates, standing up to 10 degrees of frost.

DABOECIA (da-boh-EE-si-ah)

in a cool cellar or cold frame, where germination takes place in the spring of the second year, sometimes the third. The seed should be rubbed free of the pulp. This may sound difficult but if placed in a corner of the cold frame, the pot plunged to its top and covered with glass, it is easy.

—*polifolia alba*. DAB-1. Pkt. 50c
The Connemara Heath. This is a white form, HSH, 2 ft.

—*hybrida, azorica x polifolia*. DAB-2. Pkt. \$1.00

This is a fine hybrid of Mr. Porter's, offered here for the first time; it is the longest blooming Heather and in one mild season was actually in flower in late Dec. 6-12" tall, pink to deep rose, May-Sept.

—*purpurea*. DAB-3. Pkt. 50c
1-2 ft., June-Sept., lavender.

DAHLBORG DAISY, see *Thymophylla*.

DAHLIA (DAL-yah)

Growing Dahlias from seed is interesting and fascinating, the surprise of new colors and forms makes it a very popular flower grown from seeds. If seed is planted early indoors, flowers can even be had the first summer, and in most cases even from seed planted outdoors the middle of May. Set plants in the garden when all chance of frost is past, about 2-3 ft. apart. The strains we offer are of the highest variety. Both American and European seed is now offered. Of course, the tubers should be lifted early in the fall and stored indoors till spring.

—*Coltess Hybrids*. DAHL-2. Pkt. 15c
A lovely new form of the dwarf single type which blooms in 4 months from seed, 1 1/2 ft. tall.

—*Coltess Yellow*. DAHL-6. Pkt. 25c
An indispensable strain for bedding, single yellow flowers, 1 1/2 ft.

—*Dwarf Hybrids*. DAHL-4. Pkt. 25c
Greatly improved Unwin type; we believe this to be the best strain of Dwarf Dahlias obtainable. Few blooms measure less than 3-in. and on 12-in. stems, profusely borne the first year. Some lovely new colors are: shades of canary yellow, scarlet, terre cotta, apricot, crimson, lavender, pink, purple, maroon, buff, cream, white, etc.

—*Giant Flowering*. DAHL-3. Pkt. 15c
Giant flowers, the seed saved from an exhibition collection.

—*Mignon*. DAHL-8. Pkt. 25c
Very large single flowers in bright colors, 1 1/2 ft.

—*Paeony-flowered*. DAHL-9. Pkt. 25c
Double and semi-double flowers in enormous size, on English garden strain.

—*Unwin's Dwarf*. DAHL-10. Pkt. 30c
Reselected and improved English strain having semi-double flowers, 2 ft.

—*Thunbergii*. CLEM-13. Pkt. 50c
Traveler's Joy. A rare Clematis from S. Rhodesia, white flowers, sweet scented, 1/2-1 in. diameter, very effective climber.

—*Single Varieties, Mixed*. DAHL-11. Pkt. 25c
Seed saved from the best selected single varieties.

—*Mixed Dahlias*. DAHL-12. Pkt. 25c
Contains a large collection of all types of Dahlias and will be especially valuable for those wanting different kinds; start seed indoors in Feb. or March for early results and in many cases flowers the first season.

DELPHINIUM

Under this heading are listed the perennial species; the annuals are listed under Larkspur. Delphiniums are probably our most popular flower, especially in the better planned gardens. They really are very easily grown; fine plants require air circulation, rich light alkaline soil and good seed strains. Located in the garden so that they have some protection from the strong winds, give space between plants, not closer than 2-ft., and if you want them for cut flowers only, plant in 3-ft. rows, with plants 2-2 1/2 ft. apart in the row. A light sprinkling of agricultural lime, with well rotted manure is best for the soil; after plants have become established a mulch over the soil is fine. Usually the plants can be cut back after flowering and a second bloom will result, a light dressing of well rotted manure at this time will benefit the plants. The best time to plant seed is about Aug. 1st, when new crop seed can be had and the plants will reach sufficient size to make the proper size for blooming the following summer; however, seed can be sown anytime from early spring to Sept. The handling of the seedlings and plants is the same as with any regular sowing. You will find that the varieties and strains of those we offer are the very best obtainable, regardless of the price. Those using quantities of seed for plants, etc., should write us for quantity quotations, which will depend upon time of ordering and available seed supply; it will pay you to ask.

NOTE: Those wanting first delivery in July or Aug. on new crop seed should book their orders as early as possible. The 1947 crop was the poorest in our experience, very late, with the seed actually dribbling in. It was most unsatisfactory.

PACIFIC GIANT SERIES:

(Vetterle & Reinelt Original Seed)

One of the most popular strains at present having immense spikes 2 1/2-3 1/2-in. with flowers closely set which does not scatter after cutting. They come about 65% mildew resistant and 100% double; a truly remarkable strain.

Prices on all series: Pkt. 50c; 3 Pkts. \$1.30; 1/4 oz. \$4.00; 1/2 oz. \$7.50; oz. \$12.00.

—*Black Knight Series*. DELP-1. Pkt. 50c
The darkest violet. Individual flowers 2 1/2-3 inches in diameter; of beautiful round form, with heavy velvety texture, which gives the color luminosity and vividness not seen before in Delphinium. Very long, well-formed spikes; a true show flower with black bees.

—*Blue Bird Series*. DELP-2. Pkt. 50c
A true blue Delphinium has been the hardest thing to produce. We can safely recommend this series as being the clearest medium blues, with white bees. They not only come true to color but carry well-formed, round flowers 2 1/2-in. in diameter, on very long, graceful spikes. The habit is all one could desire in modern Delphinium and this series sets a new standard in blues of today.

—*Blue Jay Series*. DELP-3. Pkt. 50c
The color is striking, clear medium to dark blue; very intense and alive, with dark, contrasting bee.

—*Blue Shades*. DELP-31. Pkt. 50c
This beautiful strain contains many of the newer shades in blue from strains not yet named.

—*Camelliar Series*. DELP-4. Pkt. 50c
A clear lavender self with white bee, possessing classical perfection of form of the individual flowers, which are very round and attain very large size, averaging 3-inches in diameter. Beautifully balanced spikes, combined with excellent growing habits.

—*Galahad Series*. DELP-5. Pkt. 50c
The greatest achievement in giant whites, fully worthy of its name, which possesses all the qualities one expects to find in a fine Delphinium. The standard attained in this series is perhaps responsible for the wide popularity it met, ranking in demand next to the blues. The clear white flowers, with white bees, are of large size, reaching often 3-in. in diameter, combined with glistening, heavy texture.

—*Guinevere Series*. DELP-6. Pkt. 50c
A clear, pink-lavender self with white bee; with very large individual flowers averaging up to 3-in. in diameter. This is a true exhibition type and a beautiful garden plant.

—*King Arthur Series*. DELP-7. Pkt. 50c
This is still one of the most brilliant Delphiniums so far developed. The color is a rich, royal purple, with a velvety texture and large white bee, and the beautifully formed, long spikes are carried on thin, woody stems.

—*Lancelot Series*. DELP-30. Pkt. 50c
A clear lilac self with white bee; a rare color in Delphinium and one of the most beautiful.

—*Percival Series*. DELP-20. Pkt. 50c
Companion to Galahad Series; large glistening white flowers with strongly contrasting black bees, beautifully spaced on long, tapering spikes. Very vigorous, free growing habit.

—*Round Table Series*. DELP-9. Pkt. 50c
As the name implies, this represents all of the color combinations of the Knights

DAPHNE (DAF-nee)

Small deciduous or evergreen shrubs, especially valued for their fragrant flowers; thriving best in well drained sandy loam, well supplied with leaf mold. Not all hardy in N; some grown in greenhouses.

—*alpina*. DAPH-3. Pkt. 50c
White flowers, red berries, 2 ft. high, deciduous, flowers fragrant and in terminal clusters, May-June.

—*eleoides*. DAPH-1. Pkt. 50c
Creamy flowers, red berries and evergreen foliage, to 2 1/2 ft., not hardy in the N.

DATURA (dah-TEU-rah)

Annuals and perennials found in the warmer regions, a few being very ornamental on account of their large trumpet-shaped flowers. Easily grown, treat as tender annuals.

—*arborea*. DATU-7. Pkt. 25c
Angel's Trumpet. A small tree with pendulous white trumpets of very large size, a musk-like odor, rather narrow leaves in pairs, one only 2/3 as long as the other. May be grown in the open in summer and entered in the cellar in the North.

—*black*. DATU-6. Pkt. 30c
—*fastuosa*. DATU-1. Pkt. 10c
(Angel's Trumpet). Double Mixed.

—*metel*. DATU-2. Pkt. 10c
(Also known as *D. cornucopia*). Annual

and their Ladies which will eventually be introduced. This year some three hundred different crosses were used to make up this group, combining all the newest color developments and possessing size that will make them invaluable for show purposes.

—*Summer Skies Series*. DELP-8. Pkt. 50c
Light, heavenly blue of a summer sky with white bees representing the fleecy clouds; a color long sought in the large hybrid Delphinium. The 1947 series has reached stability where they come almost 100% true to color from seed. As a class this is the finest blue Delphinium today in existence.

—*Safer's Series Blend*. DELP-10. Pkt. 50c
A carefully hand made blend of the above series, not a mixture, especially of value to the flower grower with limited space.

SERIES MIXTURE

—*Series Mixture*. DE-P-11x. Pkt. 35c
Contains most of the series, but based mainly on surplus. Quality exactly the same as above.

The following Belledonna types of Delphinium, while not as large as the Pacific Giant Strains, they, however, are much to be preferred in those sections where the summers are hotter and not so moist. They will, in these sections succeed where the others will fail. One will just have to try them out in his own particular garden and treatment. More resistant to disease.

—*belladonna, True*. DELP-12. Pkt. 20c
1/4 oz. \$1.00

Lovely clear blue.

—*Belladonna Improved*. DELP-23. Pkt. 25c

Special Strain. Clear light blue, large flower, strong grower; the finest strain of Belladonna on the market.

—*Azure Fairy*. DELP-21. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf chinensis, azure blue, 12".

—*Blue Butterfly Improved*. DELP-22. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf chinensis variety, ultramarine blue, 12".

—*Blue Grotto*. DELP-18. Pkt. 35c
A deep indigo-blue variety, early, English grown, HP, 3 ft.

—*Cambridge Blue*. DELP-25. Pkt. 25c
Special strain in a rich belladonna blue.

—*Cliveden Beauty*. DELP-13. Pkt. 20c
1/4 oz. \$1.50

A lovely turquoise blue, a good florist strain too.

—*Dark Blue*. DELP-27. Pkt. 25c
—*White*. DELP-26. Pkt. 25c

—*Cardinal*. DELP-24. Pkt. 30c
Belladonna type, scarlet flowers.

—*Bellamosum*. DELP-15. Pkt. 15c
1/4 oz. \$1.25

Rich deep blue form of Belladonna with small white bee, flowers 2 1/2-in. across.

—*Hollyhock Strain*. DELP-14. Pkt. 25c
1/4 oz. \$1.75
Selections of light shades, exceptionally fine for florist's use.

CHINENSIS:

While these are perennials they have the added advantage of being grown as annuals from early started seed. They are robust and sure bloomers. Popular for cut flowers. Last for many years and covered with flowers all summer and fall; rarely need staking.

—*Blue Mirror*. DELP-20. Pkt. 35c
A new type Delphinium Chinensis with clear bright navy-blue wide open flowers, without spots and facing upwards making it more attractive both for a low border and for cutting. 12-15 inches tall, blooms thru a long season; a hardy perennial that blooms the first season from seed sown outdoors.

—*Tall Mixed*. DELP-16. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.
2-3 ft. tall, all shades of blue and white. The tall varieties make especially good plants for cutting.

—*Dwarf Mixed*. DELP-17. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.25
About 1-ft. tall, in all shades of blue and white.

—*decorum*. DELP-19. Pkt. 50c
Deep purple flowers, sun or half shade, rich loamy soils, dwarf, 4"-5", for the rock garden, HP.

—*incanum*. DELP-28. Pkt. 50c
—*macrocentron*. DELP-29. Pkt. 40c
A species from South Rhodesia.

—*monziesi*. DELP-20. Pkt. 50c
Deep blue flowers in dense spikes, western native species; full sun, heavy or light soil with humus, 4"-5" tall, HP.

—*paniculatum*. DELP-30. Pkt. 40c
—*sinensis*. DELP-32. Pkt. 50c
A 1 ft. perennial for the RG, short lived but reseeds itself readily, a brilliant blue.

—*orientalis*. DELP-32. Pkt. 20c
Annual Larkspur, 3 ft. tall, native of Kurdistan; flowers richest tyrian purple, excellent for cut flowers.

to 5-ft. with large double flowers, whitish inside and violet outside with purple calyx.

—*serrata*. DATU-9. Pkt. 25c
—*Trumpet-in-Trumpet*. DATU-5. Pkt. 20c
Blossoms intensely double and ruffled. Comes mostly in soft yellow, with occasional variations into rich cream or pure white, 36-in.

—*wrightii*. DATU-4. Pkt. 20c
An easily grown vigorous annual with very large flaring trumpet flowers of palest roseate lavender, texture softly downy, 3 ft. (Syn. *D. Meteloides*).

DAUBENTONIA

(daw-ben-TOHN-ya)

Herbs and shrubs of the Pea Family, with leaves divided into many pairs of small leaflets. The pea flowers are borne in loose racemes, and range in color from white to yellow, red-purple, and orange-red. Require indoor culture in the North, and are rather short-lived.

—*lexana*. DAUB-1. Pkt. 25c

—*Asiatic shrubs*. DECA-1. Pkt. 50c
—*largesii*. DECA-1. Pkt. 50c
Tall upright shrub from China, handsome foliage, greenish-yellow flowers in long racemes followed by large blue bean-like fruits; needs some shelter in the N. also

it is hardy; sandy soil with plenty of leaf mold.

DENDROBIUM

(den-DROH-bi-um)

Epiphytic orchids, tropical, having long drooping racemes of showy flowers in shades of rosy purple and mauve, white or pale green and having a sac or spur and a lip. There are a great many species and some very popular for greenhouse growing. Divided into evergreens and deciduous, the former requiring a moist warm atmosphere; the latter a high moist atmosphere during the growing season but cooler and drier care during the late fall, winter and early spring. See Orchids.

—*fimbriatum oculatum*. DEDR-1. Pkt. 90c

Brilliant orange-yellow, with rich reddish-brown spot on the fimbriated lip, flowers 2-3 inches across, in pendulous racemes of 6-12 blooms; deciduous and a very easy species for the amateur.

—*noobile*. DEDR-2. Pkt. 90c
A

DIERAMA (dy-e-RAY-mah)

Bulbous plants of S. Africa belonging to the Iris Family. Grown outdoors in mild climates or in cool greenhouses. Like all S. African bulbs they do best on the west coast. The seed can be started in flats and handled in the cold frame until large enough to put in outdoor beds.

- **pendula.** DIER-2. Pkt. 25c
Narrow leaves, like flowers on 4 ft. stems.
- **Hybrids.** DIER-3. Pkt. 20c
- **pulcherrimum.** DIER-1. Pkt. 25c
Reddish purple flowers, tall and slender habit, HP, 4 ft.

DIMORPHATHECA

(dy-mor-to-THEE-kah)

(African Daisy). Hardy annuals 1-2 ft. for sunny locations, blooming from early summer till frost; daisy-like flowers in ray and disc types, excellent for low beds and in rockery, especially for late color in the fall. In Cal. and Fla. and other mild states it is planted in the fall for winter flowers.

- **aurantiaca.** Orange Improved. DIM-1. Pkt. 10c
Deep pure orange-gold, 1-ft.
- **Golden West.** DIM-7. Pkt. 20c
(Fairy Bells). A genus of pretty perennial.
- **Hybrids.** DIM-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 35c
Containing all colors, pure white to red and bluish, including lemon, sulphur and bright golden yellow, light orange, reddish yellow and pale salmon rose, 1-ft.
- **Special Mixture.** DIM-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 70c
Containing all varieties of this species.

- **calendulacea.** Lemon Queen. DIM-10. Pkt. 20c
Lemon colored flowers with blue-black central zone, pretty, HHA, 1 1/2 ft.
- **berberica.** DIM-8. Pkt. 25c
S. African annual with blue and white flowers, HHA, 2 ft.
- **pluvialis ringens.** DIM-4. Pkt. 15c
White with blue ring.
- **sinuata.** DIM-5. Pkt. 20c
Brightest, glossiest golden orange, flowers early and continues for 3 months, altogether charming.
- **All Mixed.** DIM-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c

DISPORUM (dy-SPOH-rum)

Fairy Bells. Genus of liliaceous perennial plants of Lily Family with drooping white or yellowish flowers found in woods. The flowers are followed by attractive red or yellow berries. Very lovely in the wild garden, especially. Similar to Solomon's Seal.

- **oregum.** DISP-1. Pkt. 20c
Creamy white flowers, 2-ft. tall.

DODECATHEON

(doh-de-KATH-e-on)

Shooting Star, American Cowslip. Small American perennial plants of Primrose Family, basal leaves and nodding cyclamen-like flowers in rounded clusters. Flowers are white, rose or purple with reflexed petals. They grow naturally in half shaded woodland or rather damp mountain meadows, thus should be given moist, rich soil in partial shade in rock or wild garden or naturalizing, all with good drainage.

- **hendersoni.** DODE-3. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest of all the species with large heads of pale lavender to crimson flowers; easily grown in the less arid parts of the rock garden, sun or part shade; heavy to light woodland soils, 4-6" tall, HP.
- **radicatum.** DODE-2. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont. smooth light green leaves, pink or rose-red flowers on stout stem, 2-ft. tall, May-June, a fine one for a cool wet place in the garden; blooms at 6-in.

DOLICHOS (DOL-i-kos)

Rapid annual climbers, 10-ft. or more with Wisteria-like flowers of red or white followed by attractive pods; do not transplant. HHA.

- **Chinese.** DOLC-1. Pkt. 10c
A new type.
- **lablab.** DOLC-2. Pkt. 15c
(Hyacinth Bean). Violet flowers, HHA, vine.
- **lignosus.** DOLC-3. Pkt. 15c
(Australian Pea Vine). Tender annual with smaller leaves, rosy-purple or white flowers, useful trellis vine. In the South it is evergreen, in the North start in pots.
- **Soudan, French Purple.** DOLC-4. Pkt. 15c
Dark leaved vine with purple flowers.
- **Mixed Dolichos.** DOLC-5X. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c

DOUGLASIA (dug-LAS-ah)

Small alpine plants of Primrose Family and differing from Primulas and Androsaces mainly in having a branching growth. Flowers yellow or rose, solitary and in somewhat rounded clusters, suitable for rock garden. Plant in pockets of well drained soil which must not be allowed to entirely dry out.

- **laevigata.** DOUG-4. Pkt. 50c
- **montana.** DOUG-1. Pkt. 35c
Moss Pink. Native of Mont. difficult unless suited to soil, but there hardly is anything better if it does well, prefers scree soil or wall, 2-in. tall, April, pink flowers.
- **vitaliana.** DOUG-2. Pkt. 25c
A choice and easy RG plant, the only European species; perfectly flat mats of tiny rosettes of grey leaves, covered in early spring with relatively large golden flowers; likes sun and gritty soil, HP, 1 1/2 ft.

DRABA (DRAY-bah)

Small tufted hardy annuals and perennials, useful in the R.G. and having a neat habit. Flowers early, best in porous soil and sun.

- **ciroides.** DRAB-5. Pkt. 50c
An easy rock garden species; deep green rosettes 1" or more across; yellow flowers, HP, 3".
- **paysoni.** (saximontana). DRAB-3. Pkt. 50c
A minute western species for crevices in sun, or for planting among the choicest small rock plants; compact grey rosettes 1/2" across in small mats; yellow mustard flowers, HP, 2".
- **polytricha.** DRAB-4. Pkt. 50c
Recently introduced and still very rare, for stony soil in the sunny RG; elegant soft woolly rosettes and unusually large yellow flowers, HP, 2".

DRACAENA (drah-SEE-nah)

Ornamental plants with brilliant and often variegated foliage belonging to the Lily Family. They are tropical plants and ordinarily grown in greenhouses. D. cordifolia is the most common and sold as Dracaena. Grow in rich soil, plenty of heat and moisture to promote a quick growth. Good light is required during winter for bright colors. Dracaena seed requires several months or nearly a year to germinate and should have warm house treatment.

- **Indica species.** DRAC-2. Pkt. 50c
Hardy tropical foliage plant with colored foliage and very useful as a decorative pot plant; requires warm house treatment.
- **indivisa.** DRAC-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 85c
(Properly Cordifolia indivisa). The hardiest of the group, sword-like green leaves, 2-3 ft. tall, used much as centers for baskets, window boxes, etc.

DRACOCEPHALUM

(dray-koh-SEF-ah-lum)

(Dragonhead). Hardy annuals and perennials with blue, purple or white flowers borne in whorls in the axils of the leaves or in spikes. They make pretty groups in moist shady places in the border. Easily grown from seeds. If in an exposed hot position the flowers are fleeting.

- **moldavicum.** DRPH-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy annual, a charming variety with blue and white flowers in long leafy racemes; do not plant in a hot exposed position, 1-ft.

DRACUNCULUS

(dra-KUN-keu-lus)

Tuberous plants of Arum family native of Med. regions. They are grown more in GH as a curiosity; tender and grown outdoors only in mild climates.

- **vulgaris.** DRAC-1. Pkt. 50c
Interesting leaves divided into 10 or more segments from a bow-shaped base and a large purple spathe; grown as a GH plant or outdoors in mild climates. They attract considerable attention when in flower, as a curiosity; the odor of the flower is offensive if kept indoors.

DRYMOCALLIS (dri-mo-CAL-lis)

Western plants very close to Potentilla and looking exactly like them except to the botanist. They have deeply gashed leaves and sprays of yellow or white strawberry-like blossoms. They are interesting plants for the rock or wild garden but not showy enough for the herbaceous border; easily grown from early planted seeds.

- **glutinosa.** DRYM-1. Pkt. 25c
One of the taller species for the back of the rock garden or for a sunny spot in the wild garden; flowers yellow, about 3/4 inch across in broad branching sprays; leaves are quite attractive, HP, 2 ft.

DUCHESNEA

— **indica.** DUCH-1. Pkt. 50c
A nice Rosaceae with strawberry-like foliage, yellow or white flowers and decorative strawberry-like fruits; from Columbia.

DYCKIA (DIK-e-ah)

Succulents resembling small Century Plants but flowering regularly instead of once in a lifetime; need same window or greenhouse culture as the Century Plant in the N. but outside in S.

- **sulphurea.** DYCK-1. Pkt. 25c
Leaves edged with spines; showy yellow flowers in spikes.

ECHEVERIA (ek-e-VEE-ri-ah)

Succulent having leaves in rosettes and small flowers usually in spikes. Grown indoors in pots and sometimes bedded out in summer. Require a light, sandy soil, excellent drainage. Handle like succulents.

- **giorgia.** ECHV-1. Pkt. 50c

ECHINACEA

(ek-i-NAY-eh-ah)

Native perennials closely related to Rudbeckia of bushy growth and daisy-like flower-heads often 6" across; fine for cut flowers or for bold effect in border, blooming 2 months or more. Thrive in rich sandy loams in dry places; sow seeds early for flowers following year.

- **angustifolia.** ECHI-1. Pkt. 50c
Showy plant for dry border; large heads varying from rose to purple, HP, 3 ft.

ECHINOPS (e-KY-nops)

(Globe Thistle). Thistle-like perennial and biennials with flowers in round heads. They are very decorative in the border and easily grown from seed.

- **niveus.** ECHN-2. Pkt. 25c
Large heads of white flowers and silvery foliage, HP, 5 ft.
- **Free flowering annual, white flowers with blue zone.** HHA, 9 inches.
- **ruthenicus.** ECHN-3. Pkt. 25c
Similar to E. ritro but less robust, a very fine blue, HP, 5 ft.
- **ritro.** ECHN-1. Pkt. 15c
Small globe thistle with finely cut, white downy leaves and steel blue flowers, blooming all summer, perennial, 2-ft.

ECHIUM (EK-i-um)

(Vipers Bugloss). Annual, biennial and perennial plants of Borage Family. Purple, rose or white flowers in coiled racemes or shown spikes. Thrive in poor soil in open sunny locations, producing only leaves if too rich. Some of the species are very popular in Cal.

- **vulgare.** Blue Bedder. ECHM-2. Pkt. 25c
A new compact variety with deep bright blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

EDGEWORTHIA

(ej-WUR-thi-ah)

(Paper Bush). Asiatic shrubs, closely allied to Daphne, but not hardy in the N.

- **Gardeneri.** EDGE-1. Pkt. 25c
A very showy bushy shrub with heads of yellow flowers found at 6,000 ft. elevations. This probably is hardy in the S.

EDRAIANTHUS (ed-er-AN-thus)

Low growing perennials of Bellflower family native to Mediterranean regions; much like Wahlenbergia; bearing nodding bell-shaped blue, violet or purple flowers for the RG; light rich soil, humus and water freely.

- **dalmaticus.** EDRA-2. Pkt. 75c
- **parnassicus.** EDRA-3. Pkt. 50c
Tufted growth with bright blue flowers, in clusters, 3" tall, HP.

DIANTHUS - PINKS - CARNATIONS

In this classification are a great number of annuals and perennials all low growing and known under different names, viz., Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Picotees, etc. They are all fragrant and beautiful flowering plants and excepting for a few Alpine species, they all can be grown anywhere, enjoying sun and a moist garden soil. The annual sorts should be planted early in the spring, either indoors or out, the perennials can be started indoors early in the spring, or sown as late as Aug., for plants old enough to winter over when they will flower profusely the following summer. Do not mulch Dianthus during the winter, they are best left alone as the crowns often rot if too much moisture collects and they can not quickly dry out.

- **allwoodi.** DIAN-1. Pkt. 25c
A hardy hybrid race of D. plumarius and D. caryophyllus. Flowers from early spring till late fall in all colors except yellow; petals entire or variously fringed; have the free flowering and clove scent of the plumarius with the heavy texture of the carnations. About 25 seeds per packet, 5 for \$1.00.

- **alpinus.** DIAN-2. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 55c
Flowers first year from seed, July-Aug.; prefers lime soil, fragrant, flowers single, in shades of lavender, rose and pink and in many different colored centers, 4-8-in. tall.

- **alpinus Brilliant.** DIAN-99. Pkt. 40c
- **alpinus, Dark Crimson Selection.** DIAN-100. Pkt. 40c

Two selected forms of the finest of all Pinks for RG; flowers often the size of a silver dollar, on 1' stems above bright green mats of very short leaves; color varies from white to red, with a band of dark dots around the center; the true plant is rarely obtainable, and a great treasure; does best in rich gritty loam in very light shade, with ample water, HP, 3 in.

- **arenarius.** DIAN-3. Pkt. 20c
Deeply fringed and richly fragrant rock garden species, white, cream and pale pink flowers; has sweet fragrance found in all Dianthus, very desirable, 6-in. tall.
- **caesiua, gr. fl.** DIAN-16. Pkt. 15c
(Cheddar Pinks). Tufted foliage, 3-in. tall, 6-in. flower stems, bright pink daintily fringed flowers in May and June; ideal rock garden plant.
- **Hybrid.** DIAN-16H. Pkt. 25c
A very pink hybrid of this species.

- **deltoides.** DIAN-77. Pkt. 50c
(Maiden Pink). Small rosy purple flowers; dwarf turf habit, and fine for edging or the rock garden, HP, 6 inches.
- **Bowle Variety.** DIAN-77B. Pkt. 35c
Bronzy foliage and vivid carmine flowers 5" tall, HP.

- **deltoides, Brilliant.** DIAN-26. Pkt. 25c
(Maiden Pinks). A brilliant rich rose-pink variety, HP. Pretty, fragrant.
- **erecta.** DIAN-27. Pkt. 20c
Crimson flowers on short erect spikes.
- **deltoides, Stern's Variety.** DIAN-77A. Pkt. 50c

- **fragrans.** DIAN-78. Pkt. 30c
A favorite white single Pink, powerfully fragrant, HP, 1 ft.
- **jacquimontii.** DIAN-95. Pkt. 40c
- **Knappi.** DIAN-42. Pkt. 20c
Pure lemon yellow, an unique color in Dianthus and a real addition to the flower garden; grow it with Jasione perennis for a delightful blue and yellow effect, 18-in. tall.

- **La Bourville.** DIAN-102. Pkt. 50c
Very dwarf silver mats covered with pink flowers, 1" tall, HP.
- **latifolius atrococcineus.** DIAN-43. Pkt. 15c
(Everblooming Sweet William). Double flowers of deepest glowing crimson, erect, long in bloom, 1-ft.

- **liboschnitzianus.** DIAN-93. Pkt. 25c
White flowers, 1 ft., HP.
- **monspessulanus.** DIAN-45. Pkt. 25c
Large fragrant flowers with deeply fringed petals, varied colors with many nice shades of pinks. Showy rock garden, border or bedding plants, 1-ft.

- **neglectus.** DIAN-48. Pkt. 50c
(Glacier Pink). Small odorless red-purple flowers, the toothed petals tawny underneath.
- **nigricans.** DIAN-69. Pkt. 30c
Foliage and stems dark purple, flowers dark red, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

- **nobilis.** DIAN-68. Pkt. 20c
- **pyrdicola.** DIAN-94. Pkt. 35c
A rock garden species with grassy green leaves and flowers like those of the Maiden Pink, but larger, HP, 3".

- **subacaulis.** DIAN-90. Pkt. 30c
An attractive rock garden species with pretty pink flowers, HP, 9 inches.
- **Sundermann.** DIAN-81. Pkt. 50c
A Macedonian species with large white flowers, rare, HP, 6 inches.

- **Species Mixed.** DIAN-83. Pkt. 35c
An English grown mixture of Dianthus species suitable for rock gardens, old walls, pavements, etc., HP, 1 ft.

SWEET WILLIAM Dianthus barbatus.

While these are biennials they are best grown as hardy annuals, especially in the N. All are about 1 1/2 ft. tall, excellent in beds and for cutting; they flower in June when cut flowers in the garden are scarce.

- **Single Annual Mixed.** DIAN-66. Pkt. 20c
- **auriculatus.** DIAN-70. Pkt. 25c
Auricula-eyed Sweet William. The old fashioned type, grown in England, HB, 1 1/2 ft.
- **Harlequin.** DIAN-6. Pkt. 10c
Has white, rose and red shades of color on one head.

- **Newport Pink.** DIAN-9. Pkt. 10c
Beautiful single salmon-rose.
- **Pink Beauty.** DIAN-72. Pkt. 35c
A charming strain in many shades of salmon-pink, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

- **Purple Beauty.** DIAN-10. Pkt. 10c
Bright deep purple single flowers.
- **Scarlet Beauty.** DIAN-11. Pkt. 10c

- **Single Dark Crimson.** DIAN-4. Pkt. 10c
- **Single Holborn Beauty.** DIAN-29. Pkt. 10c

- **Very large eyed on pretty single flowers in mixed colors.** DIAN-5. Pkt. 10c
- **Single Auricula-Eyed Mixed.** DIAN-5. Pkt. 10c

- **Mixed Single Sweet William.** DIAN-66. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25
- **Single Dwarf Alpine Mixed.** DIAN-14X. Pkt. 20c

This dwarf, compact form of single Sweet William is ideal for rock gardens and low edgings; the clusters of many colored

- **Double, Mixed.** DIAN-15X. Pkt. 10c; Double, dwarf, compact.
- **Mixed Sweet William.** DIAN-73. Pkt. 25c

This is a T&M English grown strain of the very best single flowered varieties, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

- **CARNATIONS—** DIANTHUS caryophyllus.

Some of the types are also called Clove Pinks. They are especially noted for their fragrance, the whites being the most pronounced and the reds the least. The greenhouse carnation belongs under this heading as well as many hardy sorts as listed below. As a general rule seed should be started indoors for early plants or up until Aug. for outdoor plants for the next year flowering. Space a foot apart and the larger the flower, the more necessary it is to supply supports.

- **Enfand de Nice, Mixed.** DIAN-17. Pkt. 25c

bright flowers are set snugly over the tip of the 6-in. tall plants during late spring and early summer; sow seed in July or Aug. for the next year's bloom. Altho a hardy biennial it is usually more satisfactory to make sowings annually; in favorable locations, plants often live over 2-3 years.

- **Double, Mixed.** DIAN-15X. Pkt. 10c; Double, dwarf, compact.
- **Mixed Sweet William.** DIAN-73. Pkt. 25c

This is a T&M English grown strain of the very best single flowered varieties, HB, 1 1/2 ft.

- **Double, Mixed.** DIAN-38. Pkt. 15c
- **Single, Mixed.** DIAN-39. Pkt. 15c
- **Crimson Belle.** DIAN-86. Pkt. 25c
Flowers deep crimson, very showy variety.
- **Fireball.** DIAN-87. Pkt. 25c
A fine double variety with rich glowing scarlet flowers.
- **Lucifer.** DIAN-88. Pkt. 25c
Laciniated variety with deep glowing crimson flowers.

- **splendens.** DIAN-89. Pkt. 25c
Large single flowers, laciniated, brilliant crimson, neat compact habit.
- **Mixed.** DIAN-39T. Pkt. 30c
An English grown strain of single dwarf Japanese varieties, HA, 9 inches.

— **Enfand de Nice, Mixed.** DIAN-17. Pkt. 25c

This is the result of a cross between Chabaud's Giant and Perpetual; the plants are robust, upright habit, with long strong stalks bearing 2 1/2-3-in. flowers, a magnificent strain coming 75% true from seed and 90% double.

- **Giant Perpetual.** DIAN-18. Pkt. 25c
The largest flowered clove-scented strain for garden use; similar in habit, for form, percentage and earliness to the Chabaud Giant Improved. Under cold frame forcing it will produce excellent commercial cut flowers.

- **Teicher's Biennials.** DIAN-20. Pkt. 50c
A large, long stemmed, hardy perennial Carnation of highest merit, 2-ft.

CHABAUD CARNATIONS:

— **Chabaud Giants.** DIAN-21. Pkt. 35c
(D. marquette). Everblooming Carnations. The giant everblooming carnations are as easily grown as the D. Marquette, flowering about 6 months from time of sowing, they have the added advantage, tho, of being truly everblooming, producing without interruption during the whole summer, large and fine, very double flowers. A fine type of Carnation, 16-20-in. tall, of good habit; strong, stiff stems, colors coming true from seed and up to 95% very double flowers. Excellent for growing in pots, for beds and for cut flowers. Sow in Jan.-Feb. flowering from Jan. till winter sets in.

- **Cardinal Red.** DIAN-108. Pkt. 35c
- **Cardinal Red.** DIAN-103. Pkt. 30c
A beautiful shade of red Carnation.

- **Jeanne Dionis.** DIAN-96. Pkt. 30c
Beautiful pure double white, 90% double flowers.
- **Eucelant.** DIAN-97. Pkt. 35c
Bright scarlet, 90% double flowers.

- **Giant of Nice.** DIAN-98. Pkt. 50c
Strong robust habit, giant flowered, a special blend of named varieties, 90% double.
- **Rose Queen.** DIAN-108. Pkt. 50c

- **Finest Mixed.** DIAN-21X. Pkt. 25c
An extra fine English grown strain of Giant Carnations, excellent for cut flowers or garden decoration, flowering in 6 months after sowing seed, HP, 1 1/2 ft.

- **Perpetual Flowering.** DIAN-75. Pkt. 30c
An especially fine T&M strain of double flowered Carnations, grown for us in England, mixed varieties, HP, 2 ft.

- **Crimson Bedder.** DIAN-76. Pkt. 75c
A hybrid pink of great beauty, bright crimson, single flowers, HP, 2 ft.
- **English Giants.** DIAN-87. Pkt. 50c
A fine strain of large flowered hardy Carnations in mixed colors, HP, 1 1/2 ft.

- **Marguerite Carnation, Saier Blend.** DIAN-44. Pkt. 25c

This is the most generally satisfactory garden variety, as it is early flowering and blooms more profusely under more different conditions. The flowers are long stemmed, double, very fragrant and in wide variety of colors; in all areas except where the winters are very severe, the plants will live over 3 or 4 years. If seed is started real early flowers can be had by July and till frost.

- **Grenadin, Mixed.** DIAN-28. Pkt. 25c
Splendid mixture of these 18-22-in. plants, HP.
- **Grenadin, Giant Malmaison.** DIAN-23. Pkt. 35c
Largest sized flowers, fragrant and one of the most satisfactory garden types.

- **Grenadin, Tausendschon.** DIAN-19. Pkt. 50c
A new variety, color varying from delicate rose to salmon rose, its flowers are faultless, double and regular shape, excellent cut flowers, HP, 18-22-in.

- **Mauser.** DIAN-24. Pkt. 50c
A new Swiss race, 95% double flowers, with a rich color blend, exceptionally good.

- **Early Dwarf Vienna.** DIAN-25. Pkt. 35c
Extra choice strain of double flowered bright colors and free blooming; especially good for bedding as well as cutting; while biennial, treat as an annual, starting seeds early indoors, 15-in. tall.

EMILIA (e-MIL-i-ah)

(Tassel-flower, Floras Paintbrush). Annual and perennial plants of low, neat habit native of the tropics. The slender stems are tipped by small, rayless, many colored flower heads surrounded by soft, white bristles resembling tiny paint brushes. Grow in sunny places, July-frost. Treat as half hardy annuals. Formerly listed as *Cacalia*.

—*sagittata lutea*. EMIL-1. Pkt. 15c
Popular annual garden species, to 1½-ft. with yellow flowers in loose clusters.

—*coccinea*. EMIL-2. Pkt. 15c
Same but with red flowers.

—*Mixed*. EMIL-3X. Pkt. 15c
Exceedingly gay flowers that seem to have been dipped in paint of vivid red, yellow, others in golden orange with red dominant, 1½-ft.

ENKIANTHUS (en-ki-AN-thus)

Hardy deciduous shrubs of the Heath Family, native of Asia. Attractive, upright growth with whorled branches; long slender clusters of nodding flowers in spring, showy and suggest the common name, Necklace-bush. Thrive in moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold; easily grown from seed.

—*himalaicus*. ENKI-1. Pkt. 25c
Shrub or small tree useful either as a specimen or with other shrubs; bright red young shoots and racemes of red and yellow bells; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn; fairly hardy. HS, 20 ft.

—*campanulatus*. ENKI-2. Pkt. 50c
Tall shrub with pendulous bell-shaped flowers, yellowish veined with red of unusual appearance; most brilliantly colored shrub in fall.

EPIDENDRUM (ep-i-DEN-drum)

Epiphytic Orchid from tropical Am. Same culture as Cattleya.

—*Columbianum*. EPID-1. Pkt. \$1.00

EPIGAEA (ep-i-JEE-ah)

Spring blooming Trailing Arbutus, attractive, native to U.S. The best method to get it established is from seed, requiring rich acid, peaty soil and shade. It is associated with Hemlocks. Likes a moist place.

—*asiatica*. EPIG-1. Pkt. 50c
A very rare species from Japan, said to be much easier to grow than the native one, and with larger flowers. HP, 2'.

EPILOBIUM (ep-i-LOH-bi-um)

Willow-herbs. A large genus of plants and sub-shrubs of the temperate regions and belonging to the Primrose Family. The leaves are willow-like, thus the common name Willow-herb. They are very easy to grow, most of the species being especially adapted to the wild garden or winter side, a few are fine border plants. Flowers are small, white, pink or yellow and long fruit pods or capsules.

—*amplexans*. EPILO-2. Pkt. 40c

—*angustifolium*. EPILO-1. Pkt. 25c
Fireweed. Native to the northern section of the West, tall robust perennial, spreading by means of underground runners, flowers rosy purple spikes, 3-5-ft. tall, June.

—*rigidum*. EPILO-3. Pkt. 90c
A very rare and hard to find rock garden perennial, a most beautiful alpine with large 1 inch vivid rose-pink flowers, and growing in mats 4" high; found in rock crevices.

ERANTHIS (e-RAN-this)

Winter Aconite. Small, tuberous-rooted hardy perennials of Buttercup family; bright buttercup-like blooms and whorls of shine leaves in early spring with the Snowdrops; half shade, leafy soil, HP.

—*hyemalis*. ERAN-1. Pkt. 40c
Hardy herbaceous perennial, yellow flowers, 3" tall, HP.

EREMURUS (er-e-MEU-rus)

(Desert Candle, Fox-tail-lily, Giant Asphodel). The hardiest of the tall desert members of the Lily Family. They are most spectacular. The flower stalk, in some species, rise as high as 8-ft. and clothed for half its length in close-set starchy blooms, lasting for several weeks. Becoming more popular each year in border and as florist flower. A rich, fibrous, well drained soil with sand and a sunny location are essential. The seedlings develop slowly. For winter protection a covering of leaves with a water-tight box over them is ideal.

—*Finest Mixed*. EREM-1. Pkt. 20c

—*himalaicus*. EREM-2. Pkt. 35c
Very hardy pure white variety with very long spikes, HP, 5 ft.

—*hybridus*. EREM-3. Pkt. 60c
Wallace's famous strain of English grown Eremurus, HP, 6 ft.

—*robustus*. EREM-4. Pkt. 50c
A fine species with rose colored flowers, HP, 3 ft.

—*Elwesianus*. EREM-5. Pkt. 50c
A splendid new form of E. robustus, larger in all parts, HP, 10 ft.

ERICA (ER-i-cah)

One of the Heathers, evergreen shrubs very attractive for mild sections, needle-like leaves, requires lime free soil, some are hardy in the N. with some protection. They also make beautiful pot plants, using fibrous peat and coarse sand.

—*australis*. ERIC-14. Pkt. 50c
A Spanish species, not too hardy; rosy purple bells in spring, in long sprays. HHS, 3-8 ft.

—*cinerea alba*. ERIC-6. Pkt. 50c
June-Aug., white flowers, 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*cinerea, atrosnaguinea*. ERIC-5. Pkt. 50c
Blood-red flowers, July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*cinerea, Rose Queen*. ERIC-4. Pkt. 50c
A twisted and much branched little shrub with beautiful rose colored flowers in July-Aug., 9-12" tall. Hardy in N. with protection.

—*alba*. ERIC-12. Pkt. 50c
Pure white variety, flowering Feb-April, 4-6".

—*Springwood White*. ERIC-9. Pkt. 50c
Has long sprigs, Jan-March, 6-9" tall.

—*vivillii*. ERIC-8. Pkt. 50c
Lavender-red flowers, Feb-March, 6-9" tall.

—*Mixed*. ERIC-11. Pkt. 50c
Pink to red, 6-12", Dec-March.

—*praecox rubra*. ERIC-10. Pkt. 50c
Pretty deep red, Nov-Jan., 4-6" tall.

—*stricta*. ERIC-13. Pkt. 50c
Pink flowers, June-Oct., 3-5 ft. tall.

—*mediterranea alba*. ERIC-2. Pkt. 50c
A tall form with white flowers from the

well known Porter collection, 2-3 ft. tall, Feb-April.

—*mediterranea alba*. ERIC-3. Pkt. 50c
A dwarf form from the Porter collection, 6-12" tall, white flowers blooming in Feb-April.

—*mediterranea W. T. Rackliff*. ERIC-1. Pkt. 50c

This is a large white flowered type, flowering in Jan-March, 1-1½ ft. They do very well in the South.

—*umbellata*. ERIC-15. Pkt. 50c

—*veitchii*. ERIC-7. Pkt. 50c
(Erica veitchii). Known also as Spike-heath. White flowers, Dec-April, 5-10 ft. tall.

ERIGERON (e-RIJ-er-on)

Aster-like annuals and perennials known as Fleabane, flowers in heads with white rose or violet ray-flowers and yellow disc flowers. Plant in warm sandy soil in full sun. Fine for the border, some for the wild garden, and a few are grown in the rock garden. Easily grown from seed.

—*angustifolium*. HELI-10. Pkt. 25c
Narrow leaved Everlasting, foliage white, flowers yellow, HP.

—*speciosus hybridus gr. fl.* ERIG-9. Pkt. 25c

Very pretty, HP.

—*compositus*. ERIG-4. Pkt. 25c
Has feathery gray foliage, pale lavender flowers, 2-in. tall.

—*concinus*. ERIG-3. Pkt. 20c
Native of Mont. and Wyo., small blue, 8-12-in. tall, May-Aug. Easy to grow.

—*couleri*. ERIG-2. Pkt. 20c
Native of Mont., large white flowered species of the moist woods, 8-12-in. tall, July-Aug.

—*multiradiatus roseus*. ERIG-10. Pkt. 25c
Rose color, fine for cut flower, HP. Flowers many rayed.

—*glabellus*. ERIG-5. Pkt. 25c
Pale blue flowers and smooth foliage, one of the best of taller species and fine

ERINUS (e-RY-nus)

Hardy European mountain perennial commonly grown in dry rock wall or crevices in the rock garden, blooming in April, flowers small red-purple and rising 3-4 inches above the matted foliage; excellent rock plant and for pots, HP, 6 inches.

—*alpinus*. ERIN-1. Pkt. 25c
Mauve clusters, for the scree RG, 4" tall.

ERIOGONUM (er-i-o-GOH-num)

Herbs and sub-herbs native of the western U.S. Require well drained peaty soil and sunny location; grown in the rock garden.

—*flavum, piperi*. EGON-5. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont. medium green leaves, with yellow flowers, 8-in. tall, April-May.

—*microthecum*. EGON-4. Pkt. 25c
Good. Native of Mont., gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads, best in scree soil with best of drainage, 6-in. tall, April-May.

—*nudum*. EGON-6. Pkt. 35c
Grows on hot dry rocks or poor gravelly soils; one of the easiest species, very handsome and showy, yellow heads on 12" stems, a good companion for Limniums (Statice), HP.

—*pyrolaeifolium*. EGON-2. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf, heads of white to red flowers on short stems; dry sunny location in R.G., 4 in., HP.

—*ovalifolium*. EGON-3. Pkt. 25c
A lovely R.G. species with silver leaves in a dense mound and almost stemless ball-shaped flower heads, white turning to pink and rarely rich red; sun, dry soil, 3-6 in., HP.

—*subalpinum*. EGON-1. Pkt. 25c
Native of Mont., largest yellowish white flowers turning rose with age, 1-ft. tall, May-June.

—*Blend of species*. EGON-7x. Pkt. 25c

—*canadense*. EGON-8. Pkt. 25c
A lovely R.G. species with silver leaves in a dense mound and almost stemless ball-shaped flower heads, white turning to pink and rarely rich red; sun, dry soil, 3-6 in., HP.

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—*nana compacta*. ERY-5. Pkt. 20c
Saffron-yellow colored flowers on compact dwarf plants making them a very desirable dwarf variety.

—*Golden Bedder*. ERY-3. Pkt. 15c
A new, very desirable variety, HA, 1-ft. tall.

—*Elatum*. ERY-4. Pkt. 25c
Western Wallflower. Biennial, native of Mont., orange-yellow flowers, 12-18-in. tall, April-June.

—*linifolius*. ERY-6. Pkt. 25c
Lilac, annual.

—*perfoliatum*. ERY-2. Pkt. 15c
(Blister Cress). Hardy annual, orange yellow flowers.

ERYTHRINA (er-i-THRY-nah)

Coral Tree. Thorny trees of the Pea Family, grown in the open in the South, they are easily grown from seed. They have attractive flowers.

—*arborescens*. ERT-1. Pkt. 25c
A small tree for southern gardens, with scarlet flowers in racemes, 8" long. 20 ft.

—*corallodendron*. ERT-3. Pkt. 75c
A pretty shrub or small tree from Colombia, So. America, having beautiful scarlet flowers.

—*Indica*. ERT-2. Pkt. 25c
A tall tree for subtropical plantings, with dense short racemes of scarlet flowers.

ERYTHRIONUM

(er-i-THROH-ni-um)

Dog's Tooth Violet, Trout Lily, Adder's tongue. A genus of early spring-blooming bulbous plants of the Lily Family, with graceful nodding flowers and often richly mottled leaves. They are especially attractive in the rock garden or naturalized in masses in light soil, partly shaded such as would be found at edges of woods. Give mulch of leaves in winter.

—*citrinum*. ERYT-3. Pkt. 25c
A beauty for RG or open woodland; upper segments of the flower pure white, lower ones yellow; free flowering. HP, 15".

—*grandiflorum*. ERYT-1. Pkt. 25c
(Glacier Lily). Green leaves, bright but-tercup-yellow flowers. 2-ft. HP.

—*hendersoni*. ERYT-2. Pkt. 50c
One of the easiest species, especially in the East; large lavender and purple flowers, 1-8 to the stem, full sun or part shade, will stand heavy clay woodland soils; fine for naturalizing where it self sows, also for rock garden.

—*bergeriana*. FELC-1. Pkt. 75c
(Kingfisher Daisy). Low spreading annual with bright blue star-shaped flowers, a gem for the rock garden, HA, 2-inches.

—*hyssopifolia*. FELC-2. Pkt. 50c
A charming herbaceous HP from the Cape of Good Hope, ray lavender-mauve, center golden, 12" tall.

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EXACUM (EKS-a-kum)

Annuals, biennials or perennials, summer blooming, belonging to Gentian Family. Flowers white, lilac or purplish-blue, flat petalled in branching clusters at top of the leafy stems. Grown as pot plants but hardy in the South; sow seed in light well drained soil in March or for large specimens in Aug. for next season; shade from hot sunlight.

—*teres*. EXAM-1. P

GAULTHERIA**(gawli-THEE-ri-ah)**

Evergreen woody plants of the Heath Family having rather small white, blue, red or black flowers. Most species are quite dwarf, some even prostrate, and are suited to the rock garden or the front of evergreen plantings; all are very desirable and very popular with collectors of ericaceous plants. The native Wintergreen is *G. procumbens*. Give the same treatment as Heaths and Rhododendrons, sandy peaty soil with plenty of moisture, best in light shade. Most species are not fully hardy in the North and must have protection.

—hookeri. GAUL-1. Pkt. 50c

A rare species from the Himalayas, apparently not in cultivation here as yet. The seed was just received from our collector in India.

—trichophylla. GAUL-2. Pkt. 40c

Flowers bell-shaped, 1/4" across with 5 lobes in rosy red, calyx 5-lobed.

—Shallon. GAUL-3. Pkt. 50c**GAURA (GAU-rah)**

Perennial N. Am. plants with spikes or clusters of rose or white flowers for the border or wild garden.

—lindheimeri. GAUR-1. Pkt. 15c

Native of La. and Texas, flowers white with rosy cups, HA, 4-ft., perennial in dry soils.

GAZANIA (gah-ZAY-ni-ah)

Old time favorites for flowering in the greenhouse or for bedding outdoors during the summer; they have narrow leaves in varying forms mostly covered beneath with dense white woolly hairs; colors range from white, thru orange and yellow to scarlet, beautifully spotted at the base of the petals; sandy loam with humus, a sunny location suits them best.

—longiscapa. GAZ-2. Pkt. 50c**—aplandens Mixed. GAZ-1. Pkt. 20c**

Hardy perennial, its trailing habit makes it a good rockery plant; flowers bronze, red, orange, yellow, cream, and white with brown and yellow spots about the centers; flowers first summer and also a favorite in the cool greenhouse, 12-ft.

GEISSORHIZA**—furva. GEIS-1. Pkt. 50c****—secundus. GEIS-2. Pkt. 50c****GENISTA (je-NIS-tah)**

Broom. Deciduous and half evergreen shrubs, closely allied to Cytisus, ornamental with showy yellow or white flowers and well suited for dry sandy soils in mild climates, especially on sunny banks; most are not real hardy in the North.

—prostrata. GNIS-1. Pkt. 30c

A charming dwarf shrub for RG or sunny bank; makes a dense low mat, with light yellow pea flowers. HS, 3".

—sagittalis. HS-2. Pkt. 50c**GENTIANA (JEN-shan)**

All require good drainage and resent hot weather. Best started from seed which should be as fresh as possible, seeds are very small and usually slow to germinate. Some of the finest blues are found in the group and the plants are so beautiful and interesting that they will repay the trouble taken to grow them. We might suggest that you may place your order in advance for delivery as the fresh seed comes in. Some come from India.

—acaulis. GENT-11. Pkt. 35c

Perhaps the most sensational of all RG plants, and in cool climates may be used as edging; small tufts of leaves topped with enormous blue trumpets; likes rich soil in sun or light shade; seedlings flower in 3 years. HP, 4".

—dahurica. GENT-7. Pkt. 60c

A rare and distinct species having dark blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—decumbens. GENT-12. Pkt. 35c

One of the easier species, for RG; prostrate branches and clusters of purple trumpets. HP.

—farreri. GENT-16. Pkt. 50c

Plant with ascending many branches bearing beautiful funnel-shaped sky-blue flowers.

—quadrifida. GENT-4. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf plant bearing numerous stray blue flowers.

—Rochell. GENT-8. Pkt. 25c

A strong growing species with clusters of blue flowers, HP, 1 ft.

—septemfida. GENT-9. Pkt. 30c

Fine blue flowers on stems up to 10". Set with pairs of leaves at short intervals; blooming in July-Aug. HP.

—sikkimensis. GENT-10. Pkt. 50c

One of the easiest species making mats of many shoots up to 6 inches tall. Flowers are rather tubular, about 3/4 inch across, blue with white throat.

—stylophora. GENT-6. Pkt. 50c

A "all species, sometimes 6 ft. with leaves up to a foot in length and 5 inches across; flowers are widely funnel-shaped and up to 2 inches in length and straw-yellow. A very stately plant for the shady border, in rich soil; it may be slightly tender in the North.

—longensis. GENT-3. Pkt. 25c

A much branched tall plant, flowers funnel-shaped, blue.

—Mixed Gentian. GENT-15X. Pkt. 20c

Contains all the varieties and species listed, as well as others.

GERANIUM (jee-RAY-ni-um)

The Geranium of the florist and the common house plants are listed under Pelargonium; here under this list are the true Geraniums, mostly hardy plants. They have mostly lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers of many colors, usually under 1 1/2-inch but sometimes as large as 1 1/2-inches. They are excellent for the border and the rockery and do well in any good soil; some are well adapted for naturalizing.

—anemonaeifolium. GERN-6. Pkt. 50c

Very handsome foliage, tall, rose-pink flowers for mild climates; 2 ft., HP.

—arvense. GERN-8. Pkt. 25c

A fine border plant, robust grower with dark red flowers, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

—collinum. GERN-4. Pkt. 50c

A very variable species that in its best forms is almost equal to the incomparable *G. farreri*. Leaves are small, deeply cut, and borne singly on stalks 3-4 in. long; flowers should be about 1 inch across and may be purple or even crimson; easy in the sunny rock garden and well worth trying.

—napaleense. GERN-2. Pkt. 25c

A straggling plant found on banks and bearing small pink flowers.

—pratense. GERN-7. Pkt. 15c

Perennial to 3 ft., 1/2" purple flowers.

—album. GERN-5. Pkt. 50c

A very hardy form of the wild English Cranesbill, large pure white flowers and a good border plant, 2 ft., HP.

—sanguineum. GERN-3. Pkt. 15c

Rounded plant 8 inches tall, 5-7 lobed leaves and reddish purple flowers.

—lancastriense. GERN-9. Pkt. 40c

Pink Crane's Bill. 6" tall, flat perennial for RG.

GERARDIA

Plants of the Foxglove family, with showy red or yellow trumpets; they are rather hard to establish, and the seed should be sown beside a rotting log, in light shade.

—virginica. GERA-1. Pkt. 25c

The anthers are very interesting and typical of the genus for automatically dumping the pollen onto the back of the bee. Desirable for cut flowers and garden, flowers 2" across, nice yellow, in rich soil HP, 4 ft., June-Aug., hardy from N.H. down to Fla.

GERBERA (GER-be-ra)

Tender perennial needing winter protection; the flowers are very popular for cutting and are extensively grown by florists. Start seeds in a warm place such as a sunny window, sowing seeds singly with points up just above the soil; in setting plants out keep crown just above the surface of the soil. Sunny location, well drained soil best; also makes fine pot plants for winter; 1 1/2-ft.

—Double. GERB-3. Pkt. \$1.00

These should be ordered early, delivery between Feb.-May; seeds from the best double Gerbera collection in the world, 70% coming double. Pkt. contains 20 seeds.

—Jamesoni Hybrids. GERB-1. Pkt. 25c

About 25 seeds in packet.

—Giant Hybrids, Sa. gle. GERB-2. Pkt. 35c

Hybrids from India. Should be planted immediately.

GEUM (GEE-um)

Easy to grow perennials, erect and generally dwarf, excellent for cutting and adapted for rock gardens, borders or beds. Bloom freely from May to Oct. Plants thrive best in light rich well drained soil in open sunny locations. Sow seeds in the open ground early in spring, 18-in. tall.

—borisii. GEUM-11. Pkt. 40c

Scarlet perennial, 1 ft. tall for RG.

—chiloense, Fire Ball. GEUM-1. Pkt. 15c**—Gold Ball. GEUM-2. Pkt. 15c****—Mrs. Bradshaw. GEUM-3. Pkt. 15c**

Large, rich double scarlet flowers, pretty.

—Lady Stratheden. GEUM-4. Pkt. 15c

Double golden yellow flowers, New.

—coccineum. GEUM-5. Pkt. 15c

Similar foliage, flowers bright red, 1-in. across.

—Lady Stratheden. GEUM-4T. Pkt. 25c

Rich golden yellow flowers, double, HP, 2 ft.

—elatum. GEUM-8. Pkt. 40c

A rock garden or border species from the Himalayas with enormous golden, or rarely white, flowers on stems of 6 inches to 2 ft. A woodland plant and best in light shade, HP.

—montanum. GEUM-6. Pkt. 15c

Golden yellow flowers, 1 1/2-in. across, plants 1-ft. tall.

—urbanum. GEUM-9. Pkt. 50c

A rare species from India, 2 ft. high, flowers yellow, 1/2" across.

—Mixed. GEUM-7X. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c**GILIA (JIL-i-ah)**

Annual, biennial and perennial plants mostly from W. No. Amer. of Polemoniaceae Family. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil, sowing seed where they are to grow.

—achilleaeifolia. GIL-2. Pkt. 10c

Bushy hardy annual to 2-ft., finely divided leaves and dense clusters of blue or purple flowers.

—aggregata. GIL-7. Pkt. 50c

For rock garden and border, bright orange, scarlet or red flowers, sun, best in light gritty poor soils, 8-15", HP.

—capitata. GIL-3. Pkt. 10c

(Queen Ann's Thimble). Summer blooming, hardy annual to 2-ft., with dense roundish heads of light blue flowers, blooms continuously.

—micrantha. GIL-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c

(Fairy Stars). Pastel shades of tiny single star-like flowers or neat 6-in. plants, hardy annual, excellent for rock gardens, ground covering or cutting for miniature bouquets.

Salmon, pink, copper, yellow and cream. Star-like flowers on neat 6 inch plants hardy perennial.

—rubra. GIL-4. Pkt. 15c

This is sometimes listed as *G. coronopifolia*.

(Tree or Standing Cypress—*Ipomopsis Elegans*). Finely dissected leaves and a narrow panicle of scarlet flowers with orange or yellow markings, half hardy biennial best grown as annual, 6-ft.

—tricolor. GIL-6. Pkt. 25c

White and violet flowers with yellow throat; a neat annual, HA, 9 inches.

—tricolor, Choice Mixed. GIL-6. Pkt. 10c;

1/4 oz. 25c

Hardy annual with lilac flowers spotted yellow and purple in center; fine bloomer, 1-ft.

GLADIOLUS (glad-i-OH-lus)

A genus of tender cormous plants native of So. Africa and too common in the U.S. for an extended description. Growing them from seed is of special interest and much pleasure as well. The seed should be sown in rows in flats and placed in a cold frame until they have germinated and made some root growth; or better still, sow the seed in rows in a protected bed, where they can grow till fall, undisturbed. The corms must be dug before freezing weather and stored indoors over the winter.

—Unnamed Species. GLAD-3. Pkt. \$1.00

An unnamed species from South Rhodesia, palish yellow in color; the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew is growing this from seed with a view of naming it. It is recommended as distinctly worth growing. Only small amount of seed available.

—blandus. GLAD-5. Pkt. 25c

A rather dwarf species for border, sunny RG, or pot; 4 or 5 large flowers, white, flushed red. 1-2 ft.

—illyricus. GLAD-9. Pkt. 75c

Purple with white lense-shaped stripe on lower petals, blooms June 15th, 1 1/2 ft., fall, sow in early spring, much during first winter, thereafter treat as you do

Tulips, planting corms in Oct., HP.

—melleri. GLAD-6. Pkt. 50c

A deep salmon-pink species from S. Rhodesia, lovely, 3-4 ft., likes wet feet.

—primulaus. GLAD-8. Pkt. 70c

Pure primrose yellow blooms, July-Aug., 2 ft., sow in spring and treat as you would the regular glads.

—psit'acwus. GLAD-4. Pkt. 50c

A wild species from South Rhodesia and collected from the brightest red flowers. This should be of special interest.

—Wonder Hybrids. GLAD-1. Pkt. 50c

This is an English grown strain, which will produce flowers the first season from seed.

—tristis. GLAD-2. Pkt. 50c

Large very sweetly scented flowers of yellowish white with a flut of purple at center; fairly hardy but in the North should be grown as a pot plant; valuable, possible, for breeding fragrance into Glads.

—Mixed Hybrids. GLAD-7. Pkt. 25c

3 ft. tall, red, yellow, mauve, orange flowers.

GLAUCIUM (GLAU-si-um)

Members of the Poppy Family usually grown as annuals altho they are biennial and perennials; sunny situations where their large yellow, orange or red flowers with their bluish dissected leaves give a brilliant effect in the garden thruout the season.

—Mixed. GLAU-1. Pkt. 10c

(Horned Poppy). Hardy perennial, flowers scarlet and yellow, makes fine showing in the border, 2-ft.

GLEDITSIA (gle-DIT-si-ah)

Honey Locust. Shade and lawn trees. Soak seeds in hot water before planting.

—tricanthos. GLED-1. Pkt. 35c

Honey or Sweet Locust. This species is also used as stock for grafting choice specimens on.

GLOBULARIA

(glob-eu-LAY-ri-ah)

Little shrubby plants from the mountains of S. Europe and Asia, having blue and white flowers in rounded heads and grown in the rock garden; give a well drained soil in a moist and partly shaded location. Easily grown from seed.

—tricosantha. GLOB-1. Pkt. 25c

Globe Daisy. A neat little plant with small toothed leaves and small heads of pale blue fluffy flowers on leafy stems, HP, 8 inches.

GLORIOSA (gloh-ri-OH-sah)

Glory-lily. Climbing herbaceous plants native to tropical Africa and Asia, belonging to Lily Family. They grow long tubers and make attractive summer flowering climbers under glass, and growing in the South outdoors and in the North can be set outdoors. Tubers are started indoors in pots doing best in a rough turf loam with leaf mold, with liberal feeding when growth is under way. Easily grown from seeds sown when fresh and available thruout the year.

—superba. GLOR-1. Pkt. 50c

Spider-lily. Fresh seed available about first of Feb., March and June. Orange and red flowers.

—rothschildiana. GLOR-2. Pkt. 50c

A rather rare variety with crimson flowers with oblong strongly reflexed segments margined yellow and brooding to a yellow base. Fresh seed available as in Glor-1.

GLOXINIA (glok-SIN-i-ah)

(Sinningia). The common greenhouse Gloxinia is *S. speciosa*, usually started by the florists in Feb. and grown indoors in pots. We list only the very best quality strains.

—Giant Flowered Mixed. GLOX-1. Pkt. 50c

Finest selected plants for size, compact, habit and free flowering.

—Switzerland. GLOX-2. Pkt. 50c

A cross between Emperor Frederic and Gierth's Red; has the same qualities as the annual plant, Gierth's Red, which brings a few flowers the first year from seed; a great improvement where plants are grown from seed. GH.

GOSETIA (goh-DEE-shi-ah)

Attractive hardy annuals, bushy plants with masses of large pink, red and white showy flowers, for beds in sun or semi-shade, bouquets (all buds open in water). Thrive best in cool moist half shady situations, sow seeds broadcast late in the fall and allow to remain undisturbed when they will germinate quickly in the spring as the soil warms and then bloom profusely in late spring; they do not tolerate very hot sun.

GRANDIFLORA: 1-ft. known in many forms and very popular.**—Cherry Red. GODT-10. Pkt. 25c**

A tall double variety, HA, 2ft.

—Dwarf Single, Sybil Sherwood. GODT-1. Pkt. 15c

1-ft., pretty salmon pink.

—Dwarf Single Mixed. GODT-2. Pkt. 10c;

1/2 oz. 50c

—Dwarf Double, Sybil Sherwood. GODT-3. Pkt. 15c

Salmon pink, lighter shaded edges, 15-in. tall.

—Rich Pink. GODT-8. Pkt. 25c

Double and an excellent cutting variety, HA, 2 ft.

—Tall Double, Mixed. GODT-4. Pkt. 10c

—Schamini, fl. pl. GODT-9. Pkt. 25c

A charming double variety with large bright salmon-rose flowers, HA, 2 ft.

WHITNEY:**—azaleenschau. GODT-7. Pkt. 20c**

A beautiful new variety from Germany and most highly recommended, 2 ft.

—grandiflora Mixed. GODT-4T. Pkt. 25c

Tall double varieties in best mixture, English grown, HA, 2 ft.

—Whitey, Maidens Blush. GODT-5. Pkt. 15c

Annual, azalea-like flowers in pink suffused with salmon.

—Orange Glory. GODT-12. Pkt. 25c

A fiery orange-cerise color, HA, 1 ft.

—Rosemund. GODT-13. Pkt. 25c

Dwarf compact variety with large glossy bright pink flowers, HA, 1 ft.

—White Swan. GODT-14. Pkt. 25c

Masses of very large pure white flowers, HA, 1 ft.

—Dwarf Varieties Mixed. GODT-11. Pkt. 25c

Including the best named varieties.

—Prize Mixture. GODT-6. Pkt. 15c;

An extra special mixture.

GORDONIA: see Franklinia.

GOMPHRENA (gom-FREE-nah)

Useful for bedding and cut flowers as well as for "everlastings". Start seed indoors as it does not germinate well in the open ground, remove the cottony coating before planting. Annual, clover-like blossoms; for drying, do not pick the flowers until well matured, protect from rats as they like the seeds.

A. GOMPHRENA globosa:**—Rosea. GOMP-4. Pkt. 15c****—Striped. GOMP-5. Pkt. 15c****—Orange-yellow. GOMP-6. Pkt. 15c****—rubra. GOMP-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c**

Purple flowers.

—Piccolo. GOMP-2. Pkt. 15c

A dwarf form with wine-red flowers.

- Italian White.** SUN-13. Pkt. 25c
Cucumernifolius selection with flowers pure or creamy white or rarely soft primrose; brown centers.
- T&M Strain.** SUN-14T. Pkt. 25c
This is an English grown strain of these fine hybrids, a striking strain in yellow flowers with broad zones of red. HA, 3 ft.
- Excelsior Hybrids.** SUN-14. Pkt. 15c
Miniature type, bronze, brown and red shades zoned.
- Stella.** SUN-16. Pkt. 15c
Miniature type, large flowered, golden yellow with dark centers, 5-ft.
- Orion.** SUN-17. Pkt. 15c
Yellow flowers with twisted petals, 4-6 ft.
- Sun Gold.** SUN-18. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c
Large, densely double, 100%, brilliant golden yellow flowers like giant Chrysanthemums, 5-ft. tall. They are fine for bouquets.

MINIATURE TYPES (Cucumernifolius):

- These grow about 3-4 ft. tall with pretty miniature flowers, 2-3 in. across and in pretty shades; plant about 1 ft. apart in border.
- Mixed Sunflowers.** SUN-20X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c
Contains seed of all types and colors including those listed above and many others.

HELICHRYSUM (hel-i-KRY-sum)

(Stawflower). The main flower used for drying, hardy annual, best in a rich loamy soil, start seeds indoors for early flowers or plant directly in garden early in spring; flowers are shiny, stiff, 2-2½-in. in white, yellow, orange, red, pink and lavender. Can be used for cut flowers or for drying. The flowers should be cut when partly open, dried slowly in a cool shady place, heads downward; we offer an improved strain, 2½-ft. tall.

H. Bracteatum monstrosum: The most popular type, large flowers, fully double and showing no yellow disk flowers in the center.

- Crimson.** HELI-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c
—**Fireball.** HELI-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c
—**Golden Globe.** HELI-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c
—**Violet.** HELI-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c
—**Yellow.** HELI-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c

—**Formula Mixture.** HELI-6X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c; 4 oz. \$4.00
Hand made blend in the proper color proportions, not a cheap mixture of the unsalable colors.

—**argyrophærum.** HELI-8. Pkt. 50c
Procumbent herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, pink or white gold centered rose buds; lovely plant for Rock Garden, drought resistant.

—**pachyrrhizum.** HELI-9. Pkt. 50c
Dwarf slender woolly plant with close set woolly leaves; deep pink bracts. From S. Rhodesia.

HELIOPSIS (hee-li-OP-sis)

Hardy perennials with yellow Sunflower-like heads 2½ inches across and plants 5-ft. tall. Seeds sown outdoors even in dry soil and open, exposed locations will produce flowers the second year; they are good cut flowers.

—**scabra major.** HELO-1. Pkt. 10c
Golden yellow flowers.

HELIOTROPE

Half hardy and greenhouse plants, which, because of their pleasant fragrance and attractive flower clusters of blue and purple shades, have long been a garden favorite. Will grow in sun or shade, easily grown in any good soil, summer plants can be potted for winter use. Start seeds indoors early and set out only when all danger of frost is over.

- Souvenir.** HTOP-1. Pkt. 20c
Bishop's violet, large flowered.
- Marina.** HTOP-2. Pkt. 20c
Lavender-blue variety, Lemoine's Giant strain.
- Valencia.** HTOP-3. Pkt. 20c
Rosy bishops-violet. Lemoine's Giant strain.
- Olympia.** HTOP-4. Pkt. 20c
Dark violet-blue, French.
- King of the Blacks.** HTOP-5. Pkt. 20c
Especially dark colored strain.

HELIPTERUM (hee-LIP-ter-um)

Grown mainly for winter bouquets or everlasting; it is one of the daintiest in the annual group of flowers and easily grown from seed, which are generally sown outdoors early in the spring when the soil is in condition or they can be started indoors for earlier flowers. Plants 1-2 ft. tall, and space plants 6-12 in. apart in the row.

- sanfordi.** HLIP-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
(Humboldtianum). Small flowers in clusters making balls 1½-in. across, color deep rich golden yellow with the outer bracts having a greenish tinge; cut when buds are open, strip off the leaves and hang in a shady place for drying, they retain their color for years.

HELLEBORUS (HEL-ee-bor-us)

Perennial fibrous-rooted plants, hardy and bloom in earliest spring and even mid-winter. Seeds are slow to germinate, 6-8 months.

- corsicus.** HELLE-2. Pkt. 35c
Winter or early spring flowering with green spotted flowers, HP, 1½ ft.
- corsicus.** HELLE-2. Pkt. 35c
Flowers green and brown, Feb.-Mar., 1½ ft. for shade border, HP.
- The Lenten Rose which flowers in early spring and similar to the Christmas Rose but with flowers of various shades of pink, red, brown and often mottled; very handsome.

- orientale.** HELLE-6. Pkt. 60c
Mauve and green flowers, Jan.-Mar., 15" tall, for shade border, HP.
- Deep Shades.** HELLE-3. Pkt. 75c
—**Pink and Whites.** HELLE-4. Pkt. 50c
Selected strain.

—**foetidus, var. Olympicus.** HELLE-5. Pkt. 40c
The flowers are green, sometimes bordered with bright purple; blooms in late winter or early spring, 1 ft., HP.

—**hoopesii.** HELLE-2. Pkt. 20c
Very early, flowers yellow with brown disc, HP.

—**Lenten Rose, Select Hybrids.** HELLE-7. Pkt. 50c

—**niger, Hybrids.** HELLE-1. Pkt. 25c
(Christmas Rose). Bright colored divided foliage and large attractive rosy white flowers resembling wild roses or anemones with prominent yellowish stamens, appearing in late winter or early spring; partial shade, in rich moist soil and do not disturb when once established; a fern bed gives excellent protection both winter and

summer. They are excellent for the border or for the rockery, and plants potted up in late summer can be flowered indoors in the winter. They last well when cut; plants bear flowers the third year.

HEMEROCALLIS

(hem-er-oh-KAL-is)

A genus of mostly tuberous-rooted perennials called Day lily. The growing of them from seeds is a very interesting pastime much as is the case with Dahlias, etc. The new colors and forms resulting are of interest to the flower gardener.

—**Indian Hybrids.** HEME-2. Pkt. 50c
This is one of the finest strains of Day Lilies to be had. Seed saved from the finest collection of named varieties in rich mixture of colors in yellow, cream, orange, golden, bronze, copper, crimson, pink, carmine, etc. Ready for delivery between July and Oct. Plant fresh seed and order now.

—**Peerless Blend.** HEME-1. Pkt. 50c
(Golden Daylily). Very hardy, perennial, easily grown from seeds, blooming freely in one year; thrives in full sun but tolerant to some shade; sow seeds very early in spring or very late in the fall; color range in this large flowered strain includes buff, lemon, orange, copper, red to maroon and coppers.

HERACLEUM

(her-ah-KLEE-um)

Herbaceous perennials used for bold effect, bearing enormous umbels of minute white or pink-tinted flowers.

—**manlegazzianum.** HERA-1. Pkt. 20c
A stately plant for background, 8-ft. Fine for specimen plants.

HESPERANTHA

(hes-per-AN-thah)

Tender bulbous plants from S. Af., somewhat similar to Ixia, opening in the evening; the star-shaped flowers are fragrant; like sun, sandy loam and peat and must be treated as pot plants in the N.

—**baurii.** HSPR-1. Pkt. 75c
The bright rose-red flowers are borne in a loose spike to 2 ft. in length and have yellow anthers, some white flowers; tender.

HERMODACTYLIS

(her-mon-DAZ-ti-lus)

Very closely related to Ixia; they are quite easy and hardy; grow in light soil in sun, in cold climates it may be advisable to winter in cold frame.

—**tuberosa.** HERM-1. Pkt. 50c
Widow or Mourning Iris. The outer segments of the flower are nearly black, the inner ones green, a very peculiar and attractive plant, easily grown from seed, 1-1½ ft., HP.

HESPERANTHA

Bulbous herbs of the Ixia tribe grown indoors sometimes; treat like Ixias.

—**stanfordiae.** HESA-1. Pkt. 50c
—**buhrii.** HESA-2. Pkt. 50c

HESPERIS (HES-per-is)

Hardy biennials and perennials of erect branching habit that bear white, rose or mauve-purple flowers in pyramidal spikes; excellent cut flowers, June-Aug. They are 1-3 ft. tall and their colorful display is enhanced by their sweet fragrance, give a sunny position in the border. Sow seeds outdoors in April or indoors in March, flowering the following seasons.

- matronalis, Violet.** HESP-1. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c
—**White.** HESP-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c
—**Mixed.** HESP-3X. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c

HEUCHERA (HEU-ker-ah)

Herbaceous perennials usually dwarf, compact habit of growth; June-Sept., and valuable in low border or rockery; good loamy soil, sunny position, will produce mats of deep green, sometimes tinged with white or red from which rise slender stalks bearing airy clusters of bell-shaped flowers, excellent for cutting; plant seed early in the spring. Seed germinates best warm and in light.

- glabella.** HEU-1. Pkt. 20c
Western native species.
- maxima hybrida.** HEU-2. Pkt. 40c
Large flowers on stiff stems in white, deep rose and bright red.
- SANGUINEA: (Coral Bells). Bell-shaped flowers, ½-in. long with prominent coral colored calyx, colors pink, rose and red, stems 12-18-in., July-Aug. HP, 1½ ft.
- Spitfire.** HEU-3. Pkt. 20c
Large rich scarlet flowers, very pretty.
- splendens.** HEU-4. Pkt. 20c
Vermillion colored flowers.
- hybrids.** HEU-5. Pkt. 20c
Many different colored hybrids.

HIBISCUS (hy-BIS-kus)

Mallows flower in the late summer when other flowers are scarce, they like sunny positions, are quite hardy. The herbaceous group will bloom first season if started indoors very early; the genus is very large and variable. The annual kinds are very easily grown from seeds.

—**Avalon Hybrids.** HIBS-1. Pkt. 20c
Miscellaneous crossed on Coccineus producing wonderful color variations, finest of all and different in every way; very hardy, color range from palest blush thru many tones of pink, then rose to reds, colors never before seen in Hibiscus; eyes are not common but are oddly rotated in deeper colors, long blooming season.

—**homabo.** HIBS-8. Pkt. 50c
—**mililaris.** HIBS-2. Pkt. 15c
Very hardy and rugged, making a good herbaceous hedge, sown in position; flowers bell-shaped of soft pink with rose striations, easily grown, 4-ft.

—**moscheutos, Hybrid.** HIBS-3. Pkt. 15c
(Giant Mallow Marvels). Very satisfactory perennials easily grown from seed and make a dandy addition to the hardy border. These hybrids have a fine color range from palest blush thru pure pink to rose with snowy white and pure crimson; center eyes common, 4-ft.

—**trionum.** HIB-4. Pkt. 30c
Quick growing, long blooming annual with multitudes of big ivory-toned cup-blossoms centered with golden tassels, the petals patched violet at the bases; a very pleasing addition to the flower border, HHA, 2½ ft.

—**manihot.** HIBS-5. Pkt. 15c
(Sunset or Golden Bowl). Spectacular blotched purple-maroon; very showy, es-tall annual with big lemon-yellow flowers about 3 years, 3 ft., HP.

pecially valued for showy plants in the background, 7-ft.

—**Hibiscus, Mixed.** HIBS-6X. Pkt. 15c

HIERACIUM (hy-er-AY-shi-um)

Perennial composite plants with red, orange or yellow flowers, some of which are called Hawkweed. They are easily grown from seed; those listed are all attractive and useful border or rock garden plants. The leaves are in rosettes with the flowers in heads on erect stalks.

—**villosum.** HIEP-1. Pkt. 25c
A showy rock plant with yellow flowers and silvery leaves, HP, 1 ft.

HOLLYHOCKS (Althaea rosea)

These are all perennial, except Indian Spring, and do their best in deep, rich, well drained soil and like a warm sunny situation sheltered from wind. Group plantings, not too large, make attractive color in the background plantings. Plant seed early, either indoors or out. We list only the very best strains.

ANNUAL VARIETIES:

- semi-double, Mixed.** HOLY-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c
—**Single, Finest Mixed.** HOLY-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c
—**Indian Spring.** HOLY-3. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c
Free flowering annual, semi-double rose and pink shades, 5-ft. tall.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES:

- Allegheny, Mixed.** HOLY-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c
Semi-double flowers, 5-in. across.
- Begonia-Flowered.** HOLY-15. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, wide petals with pretty raised centers, very showy.
- Imperator.** HOLY-5. Pkt. 15c
Beautiful fringed flowers in pink to cerise salmon, 5-ft.
- Triumph, Double Mixed.** HOLY-6. Pkt. 15c
Flowers are waved and fringed with a distinct branching habit; unlike the tall Hollyhocks, these will make good showy displays in small groups as bush specimens, give 2-ft. space between plants, 5-10 in a group, 3-4 ft.

SINGLE VARIETIES:

- White.** HOLY-16. Pkt. 10c

CHATER'S DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS:

These grow about 6-ft. high and make very pretty displays in the border when planted in one variety for a bright showing. We offer one of the very best strains of these beautiful flowers.

- Colorado Sunset.** HOLY-7. Pkt. 15c
A buff apricot and extremely attractive in groups.
- Red Emperor.** HOLY-8. Pkt. 15c
—**Scarlet.** HOLY-9. Pkt. 15c
—**White.** HOLY-10. Pkt. 15c
—**Yellow.** HOLY-11. Pkt. 15c
—**Empress Strain.** HOLY-12. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.00

A Holland grown strain in mixed varieties of Chater's doubles.

—**Chater Blend.** HOLY-13X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.00

A hand made blend of above varieties in a well balanced color combination.

—**Hollyhock Mixture.** HOLY-14X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c
Contains double, semi-double and single varieties, including every type.

HOMERIA

- collina.** HOME-1. Pkt. 40c
Evergreen tuft of ferny leaves and prostrate stems with white and scarlet flowers, 1" tall, an alpine daisy from Morocco, easily grown in ordinary garden soil, HP.

HORDEUM (HOR-de-um)

Ornamental grasses, both annual and perennial.

—**jubatum.** HORD-1. Pkt. 10c
(Squirrel-tail, Grass). Hardy annual, heads 4-in. long, nodding, with beards 3-in. long, use as an ornamental grass and if cut just after the spikes emerge from the sheath and dried, they make excellent winter bouquets, 2-2½ ft.

HUMULUS (HEU-meu-lus)

Twining vines (Mulberry Family) grown for ornament.

—**japonicus.** HOP-1. Pkt. 10c
Good and fast growing annual vine, 10-20 ft. from May planted seed.

—**variegatus.** HOP-2. Pkt. 15c
The green leaves are streaked and blotched white and are very decorative, seedling show considerable and interesting variations.

HUNNEMANNIA

(hun-e-MAN-i-ah)

(Mexican Tulip Poppy). Hardy perennial, doing best in sun, well drained sandy soil, survives drought. Flowers yellow, tulip-shaped, 3-in. across and fine for cutting, if cut just before fully open, they will last a week. Treat as an annual sowing seeds early to have flowers the first season, 20-inches.

—**fumariifolia.** HUNN-1. Pkt. 10c
—**Sunlite.** HUNN-2. Pkt. 15c
Improved type, semi-double canary yellow flowers; the extra row of short petals on the outside instead of the inside, very fine.

HYACINTHUS (hy-a-CIN-thus)

Related to the familiar garden hyacinths are a number of smaller species, very attractive for the rock garden or front border, closely allied to Grape Hyacinths, Muscari and the names are often confused; all hardy and easily grown from seed, altho time is required to reach flowering size.

—**amethystinus albus.** HYAC-2. Pkt. 50c
Hyacinth; bulb, 1 ft. tall, small white flowers, May, for RG.

—**azureus.** HYAC-1. Pkt. 50c
This is the true species, which is difficult to find; above the several narrow basal leaves rises a short stem bearing 20-40 nodding bell-shaped flowers in Cambridge-blue, 6 in., HP.

—**princeps.** HYAC-2. Pkt. 50c

HYDRANGEA (hy-DRAN-je-ah)

Deciduous shrubs belonging to the Saxifrage Family and valued as ornamental plants they have large clusters of showy white, pink or blue flowers. They thrive best in a rich moist soil and flower freely in open situations. Some are real hardy

while others can be grown only in the South during the winter.

—**robusta.** HYDR-1. Pkt. 50c
A tender shrub, very handsome; large and spreading, with large leaves and cymes of large white flowers. 15 ft.

—**argentea.** HYDR-2. Pkt. 35c
A moderate sized shrub with large dull green leaves; flat heads of flowers 6 in. across, a very handsome plant, hardy in mild climates and a fine pot plant in the N., 6 ft.

HYDROPHYLLUM

(hy-droh-FIL-um)

Water-leaf. Hardy American, mostly perennials, useful for the wild garden or rich shady places. Some are very good for planting in the shrubbery.

—**capitatum.** HYDO-1. Pkt. 25c
The Cat's Breeches! A low plant for RG or border, with large dense balls of soft bluish flowers almost flat on the ground; very unusual. HP, 6".

HYMENANTHERA

hy-men-AN-the-ra)

Shrubs or small trees of Violet Family with small flowers followed by ornamental berries which last for a long time; not very hardy, grow in a warm sheltered position.

—**crassifolia.** HYM-1. Pkt. 50c
Low shrub from New Zealand with many stiff branches covered with white furrowed bark and thick leathery leaves; white and black berries, very showy, 2-4 ft., HP.

HYOSCYAMUS

(hy-oh-SY-ah-mus)

Funnel-shaped flowers in spikes called Henbane, found on poor soil. Some species are grown for medicinal uses. Henbane. Grown for ornamental and medicinal purposes.

- niger.** HYOS-1. Pkt. 10c
Greenish yellow purple-veined flowers in leafy spikes; said to be poisonous to poultry. HB, 1½ ft.
- patulum forrestii.** HYPR-5. Pkt. 40c

HYPERICOPHYLLUM

—**compositarum.** HYPE-1. Pkt. 50c
Very attractive S. Rhodesian plant, 3-4 ft. tall, with bright orange florets, heads ½-¾ in., on long stems, blooming in summer.

HYPERICUM (hy-PER-i-kum)

St. John's Wort. Perennial plants and shrubs, very decorative, usually with bright yellow flowers with many showy stamens. They grow easily in loamy or sandy soil, best in a semi-shady position; useful in the rock garden or the border. Most are not real hardy in the N. and if sheltered places, with winter protection, they can be grown even in Michigan. They are pretty plants.

- chinense.** HYPR-3. Pkt. 35c
A late flowering shrub, 5 ft. high, not common.
- coris.** HYPR-6. Pkt. 35c
—**Hookerianum.** HYPR-1. Pkt. 25c
A compact shrub for planting in the shrubbery, or as a single specimen; red-dish branches and unusually large blue-green leaves; profuse golden yellow flowers 2" across; one of the most showy species, long in bloom, and hardy south of N.Y. 6 ft.

—**olympticum.** HYPR-4. Pkt. 50c
A very brilliant plant for RG or front of border in sandy soil; clusters of large golden flowers filled with showy stamens and light green leaves. HP, 9".

—**patulum.** HYPR-2. Pkt. 25c
3 foot shrub with large solitary or clustered flowers.

IBERIS (y-BEE-ris)

CANDYTUFT. Small to medium sized annual and perennial herbaceous plants, native of S. Europe, hardy and easy to grow. There are two distinct kinds, the half hardy annuals and the perennials. The annuals are used in the rock garden and for edging or in pots, and will bloom the entire season if kept from seeding. The perennials bloom only in the spring. Both are low growing, do well in ordinary garden soil and require little care. Sow seeds of the annuals outdoors in mid-May as they do not take to transplanting. The larger the planting the better the effect. Germination is fast and growth rapid. The perennials can be sown in the fall.

—**gibraltarica.** IBER-1. Pkt. 10c
(Gibraltar Candytuft). Evergreen perennial with light purple or lilac flowers in flat clusters.

—**saxatilis.** IBER-10. Pkt. 50c
—**sempervirens.** IBER-9. Pkt. 15c
Edging Candytuft. Evergreen with white flowers, r-come-like heads, 1 ft., HP.

(UMBELLATA: Globe Candytuft). Annual, branching freely, to 15-in. tall. This is the popular garden Candytuft, with many varieties.

—**Giant-Hyacinth-Flowered, White.** IBER-5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

—**Empress.** IBER-6. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Large spikes of the purest white, erect habit.

—**Hyacinth-Flowered White.** IBER-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. 90c

Reselected Florist Strain. This is a superior strain, 15-in. tall with enormous trusses of uniform blooms.

—**Best Mixed.** IBER-8. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c

Umbellata, in all its colors.

ILEX (Y-leks)

Holly. Evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs having glossy leaves and brilliantly colored berries. Some are tender but they all are very ornamental for the garden or for lawn specimens. Easily grown from seed.

—**aquifolium.** ILEX-3. Pkt. 25c
English Holly. More beautiful than the native Hollies with larger and denser clusters of berries but not as hardy; in sheltered spots it is grown up to N.Y. state or Mich., but is best in the northwest.

—**cornuta.** ILEX-4. Pkt. 35c
Much like I. aquifolium but more hardy in the E. states; 10 ft., shrubby in growth.

—**crenata.** ILEX-5. Pkt. 35c
Japanese Holly. Evergreen and fine for the garden making fine background or formal shrub.

—**fragilis.** ILEX-2. Pkt. 25c
—**glabra.** ILEX-6. Pkt. 35c
Inkberry. Native evergreen species, hardy in the N. but with black fruits; has excellent smooth dark foliage effective in shady N. corner.

—**insignis.** ILEX-1. Pkt. 25c
Small evergreen tree for lawn or shrubbery; toothed leaves often 9" long; large

globose berries. Hardiness uncertain.

—**laevigata.** ILEX-7. Pkt. 25c
Smooth Winterberry. Red or scarlet berries in clusters and should be grown more in the garden; makes fine effect in swampy part when planted in groups.

—**opaca.** ILEX-8. Pkt. 40c
The native Holly found from Mass. to Fla. and Texas and the main species from which the Xmas Holly comes; leaves evergreen spiny and brilliant red berries, seed from its northern range.

—**verticillata.** ILEX-9. Pkt. 35c
A species that should be grown more; clustered scarlet berries and used mainly as

—Heavenly Blue: IPOM-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c
(Clarke's Early Strain). Sky-blue shading golden-yellow in throat, very early.

—Pearly Gates. IPOM-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.30
Vigorous, free blooming, pure white with faint creamy sheen near center.

—Rose Marie. IPOM-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
Only double flowered Ipomoea, deep rose, early flowering.

—Scarlet O'Hara. IPOM-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Dark wine red, early, attractive foliage, 3 1/2 in. flowers.

—White Magic. IPOM-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
Very early and free flowering. Large fleshy white blending to cream deep in throat, making a heavy cascade of flowers over trellis.

—Red, White and Blue. IPOM-7X
Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
Equal mixture of Scarlet O'Hara, Heavenly Blue and White Magic, for those wishing a red, white and blue combination.

—Large-flowered Mixed. IPOM-8X
Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c
Blend of the above varieties.

—bona nox. IPOM-9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
Purple throat shading to lavender, a night flowering, favorite in the moonlight garden.

—dissecta. IPOM-17. Pkt. 20c
Large seeded, wild Morning Glory, native of Texas, HP.

—hederacea grandiflora. IPOM-19.
Pkt. 15c
Ivy leaved strain, rapid growing vines, flowering in 6 weeks from seed. The source of the large flowering Japanese or Imperial forms. Colors blue, purple, pink, or rose.

—hederifolia or nil. IPOM-10. Pkt. 20c
Same as above except it being a striped leaf strain, with large flowers.

—lindheimeri. IPOM-16. Pkt. 20c
Perennial vine with 1 inch purplish flowers, native of Texas.

—limbata, hybrids mixed. IPOM-12.
Pkt. 15c

—imperialis, Mixed. IPOM-13. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c
(The Japanese or Imperial Morning Glories). This strain is especially large, with a very good color selection.

—nociflora. IPOM-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c
(Moonflower). Black seed. They are now classified as Calonyction aculeatum. Flowers open all night and close at noon, except on cloudy days, growing to 20-feet in good soil. Tender annuals. Soak and start seed before planting; they can be started in small pots indoors a month earlier.

—White Seeded. IPOM-15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

IRIS

These are easily grown from seed, the growing of which is very interesting and entertaining, especially those gardeners who have the experimental urge. The most important point in Iris is that cold instead of warmth is required in their germination; sow seeds outdoors in late fall so they will have the benefit of winter freezing. If planted in the spring use the refrigerating method as explained elsewhere; after the seeds germinate they may be transplanted most any time. Like the growing of Dahlias, Gladioli and many other such flowers, from seeds, there is plenty of interest in their growing and the developing of new types, colors and combinations.

—Alaska. IRIS-1. Pkt. 20c
Dwarf blue, gathered on Kodiak Island and most likely I. setosa which is 18-in. tall, beautiful, deep purplish-blue flowers.

—bracteata. IRIS-34. Pkt. 50c
A few wide leaves and large deep yellow flowers veined brownish purple; from Oregon, 1 ft., HP.

—bucheriana. IRIS-38. Pkt. 75c
June Section. White and yellow flowers, 1 ft. tall, for hot, dry part of RG.

—clarkii. IRIS-11. Pkt. 25c
Pretty bright blue, blotched violet, throat yellow, fine for a sunny bog garden.

—Clarkii x chrysographes. IRIS-22.
Pkt. 75c
This hybrid between two Asiatic species should produce very striking handsome seedlings, both parents belong to the beardless group with deep violet to red-purple flowers, 2 ft., HP. Mostly deep blue flowers results.

—chrysographes rubella. IRIS-32.
Pkt. 50c
Generally looked upon as by far the best form of this species; flowers crimson, dwarf habit.

—chrysographes x tenax. IRIS-33.
Pkt. 50c
A remarkable cross which will not come true from seed but which will produce some very fine seedlings; the parent plant has enormous frilled flowers of blue-black, heavily pencilled with gold.

—chrysophylla. IRIS-16. Pkt. 50c
One of the most compact-growing of the western species and very good for the rock garden, HP.

—dichotoma. IRIS-2. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$2.00
(Vesper Iris). Quickest and easiest grower of the Irises, often giving a few flowers the first year from seed; flowers are fragrant, bloom thru Aug., bearing in great sprays, 4-ft. high, color range translucent lavender, creamy white to violet purple with markings of buff, mahogany and copper.

—douglasiana. IRIS-17. Pkt. 50c
Perhaps the most popular of the western Irises, varying into many delightful color forms.

—foetidissima. IRIS-30. Pkt. 25c
Evergreen foliage, sun or shade, flowers bluish and variable. The brilliantly colored seeds are valued for drying for winter use.

—aurea. IRIS-28. Pkt. 25c
—forrestii hybrids. IRIS-31. Pkt. 50c
Especially fine things can be expected from this strain.

—germanica. IRIS-35. Pkt. 50c
Seed saved from best varieties.

—hookeriana. IRIS-12. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf, flower head solitary, purplish blue, blotched with darker blue.

—inominata. IRIS-36. Pkt. 50c
Yellow striped brown flowers, lime free soil, 6", for RG, HP.

—kaempferi, Mixed. IRIS-3. Pkt. 20c
The Japanese type, the most magnificent of the entire genus. They require an acid, rich soil and abundant moisture during their growing season. This is a French crown strain.

—kerneriana. IRIS-21. Pkt. 40c
—kumaonensis. IRIS-27. Pkt. 50c
Extremely rare and beautiful, but easy, for RG in sun or light shade; flowers mottled in various shades of purple, in June, HP, 6".

—milesii. IRIS-19. Pkt. 50c
Like I. tectorum but taller and easier; probably not real hardy in N.

—missouriensis. IRIS-15. Pkt. 25c
Rocky Mts. area, 15" tall, pale pink reticulated brown stripes, lime free soil or bog garden.

—pumila, Mixed. IRIS-4. Pkt. 20c
Dwarf growing species belonging to the bearded or Pogoniris group, 6-12-in. tall, blooming in April, thriving in either alkaline, neutral or acid soil, rich but not too rich a soil.

—ruthenica. IRIS-37. Pkt. 75c
Deep blue blotched white, 6" tall, HP, lime free soil, full sun, RG.

—siberica, Mixed. IRIS-5. Pkt. 15c
Contains many color forms and most widely grown of the beardless forms, from which many new hybrids have been developed. Border or for waterside.

—sintenisii. IRIS-23. Pkt. 50c
A grassy leaved species from the Balkans that should be easy in border or beside streams or pool, 1 ft., HP.

—spuria ochroleuca. IRIS-40. Pkt. 50c
—spuria, Mixed. IRIS-6. Pkt. 20c
Flowers resemble in form the bulbous Dutch and Spanish Irises. Long lasting when cut; has satiny seeds. Colors include yellow splashed whites, golden yellows, tawnies, lilac, lavender and varied blues.

—tectorum. IRIS-39. Pkt. 75c
—Evansia Section. Japanese Roof Iris, HP, 1 ft., violet-blue and white.

—tenax. IRIS-18. Pkt. 50c
Easiest and hardiest of the western species, in eastern gardens, and with exceptionally beautiful flowers of varied hue. Very dwarf and suited to the choicest rock gardens, HP.

—viscaria. IRIS-22. Pkt. 75c
June Section. Very rare type, 2 ft., HHHB, white with yellow blotch for hot dry part of RG.

—Avalon Blend. IRIS-7. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.00
Contains a very large number of species and we believe the best collection obtainable; for one interested in growing Iris from seed, there is in this blend species that would be difficult to secure in any other way.

—Iris Blend. IRIS-10X. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Containing all types and kinds.

—Vilmorin Choice Mixed. IRIS-9.
Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c
A blend made up by a leading French grower, and should contain many different types.

—Saier's Blend. IRIS-10x. Pkt. 25c

ISATIS (Y-sah-tis)

Wood. Annual, biennial and perennial plants (Crucifer Family). Erect or branching with small yellow or yellowish flowers. There are two species especially ornamental, both easily grown from seed.

—glauca. ISAT-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, used in the border, flowers yellow in very large clusters, to 4 ft. tall.

IXIA (IK-si-ah)

S. African herbs related to Iris, producing slender spikes, small funnel-shaped flowers in bright colors. The foliage is grass-like, spring flowering and not hardy in the N. The bulbs should be planted in the fall. They are especially good for the West Coast region.

—scariosa. IXIA-1. Pkt. 50c

IXORA (ik-SOH-rah)

Warm house woody plants with showy flower clusters and evergreen foliage. It is very desirable, of easy culture with the showiest flowers combined with evergreen foliage; spring seeding best.

—coccinea. IXOR-1. Pkt. 50c
Most popular greenhouse species with white and yellowish flowers.

IXIOLIRION (ik-si-oh-LI-ri-on)

Siberian Blue Bells. Summer blooming bulbous plants with violet or blue lily-like flowers in flat heads. They are tender and bulbs must be lifted and stored indoors over winter.

—montanum. IXIO-1. Pkt. 50c
For RG or border in sun, rather sandy soil; rather large bright lavender-blue stars in May; fairly "ardy." 15".

JACARANDA (jak-ah-RAN-dah)

Tropical American trees or shrubs of Bignonia Family. Easily grown from seed and some are used as street trees in the South but in the North only as greenhouse specimens.

—acutifolia. JAC-1. Pkt. 35c
Sometimes listed as J. mimosifolia. Elegans finely cut fern-like leaves and loose clusters of large blue flowers.

JASIONE (jaz-i-OH-ne)

Annuals and perennials of the Bellflower Family with blue or white flowers borne in heads and useful in the border or rock garden; all are easy to grow in ordinary good garden soil, in sun or partial shade.

—perennis. JAS-1. Pkt. 20c
Shepherd's or Sheep Scabiosa. Forms tufted rosettes or oblong leaves with globular heads 1-2" across, in pale blue. Plant 6-8" apart, 1 ft. tall, HP. Our strain is being greatly improved over the regular type. After flowering cut back for flowers in fall.

JASMINUM

Tropical or sub-tropical deciduous or evergreen shrubs, some climbers. They can be grown outdoors in the S. but are greenhouse plants in the N. where they are grown for their showy fragrant flowers; a good loamy soil is ideal.

—humile. JASM-1. Pkt. 25c
A favorite plant in the S. for growing against pillars or fences, producing a vast number of flexible branches with small leaves and 1" long tubular yellow flowers, very fragrant; full sun, to 20 ft., half hardy shrub.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UPS, see Viola saxatilis.

JUNIPERUS

Juniper. Small and medium sized evergreen trees and shrubs and includes many of the finest ornamentals used in landscaping. Most of them are very hardy and they grow well most any where, except in shade and wet ground; a few are found, however, in marshes.

—pseudo sahiana. JUN-1. Pkt. 30c
Small tree or shrub to 30 ft. with spreading branches, leaves gray or green with whitish band.

—recurva. JUN-2. Pkt. 30c
Erect shrub with thick and short brach-nets.

KALANCHOE (kal-an-KOH-ee)

Succulent perennials, shrubby in form and grown out doors in far S. but are excellent greenhouse plants, seed sown in spring make fine pot plants for Xmas. A gritty soil, ample moisture when growing, full sun, no drafts. They are very good plants and well worth growing.

—lanceolatum. KALA-1. Pkt. 50c
A So. African species, small orange-yellow flowers massed up 2-3 ft. spikes, whole plant viscid.

KALANCHOE (kal-an-KOH-ee)

Succulent perennials, shrubby in form with fleshy oval leaves and a mass of bright colored flowers that remain bright for several weeks. They are greenhouse plants in N. but can be grown out doors in the far S. Sow seeds in spring for winter flowers; gritty soil, sunshine, plenty of moisture while growing.

—lanceolata. KALA-1. Pkt. 50c
Orange flowers, on 2-3 ft. stems; succulent.

—thyrsiflora. KALA-2. Pkt. 50c
White Lady. Flower stems 5-6 ft., large fleshy, carinate leaves, bright colored in winter; whole stem and flower covered with a white wax, from S. Rhodesia.

KOCHIA (KOH-ki-ah)

(Summer Cypress, Mexican Fire Bush, Burning Bush). Fast growing annual plants mostly used as specimens and for hedges; the foliage is small, dense and a bright green in the spring but a deeper shade in the summer turning bronze-red in the fall. Easy to grow in moderately rich soil, either from seed started indoors or in open ground early in May; their uniform shape and size makes them good plants for quick growing hedges, 3-ft.

—childsii. KOCH-1. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c
Most popular type, plants turn red in fall, 3-ft.

KNIPHOFIA (nip-HOH-fi-ah)

(Torch-lily, Red-hot-Poker, Poker Plant and Flame-flower, also listed as Tritoma). Most striking garden plants for autumn flowers, with their dense cigar-shaped spikes of red or yellow tubular flowers rising like skyscrapers above other plants; seed sown very early indoors will produce some flowers the first year. Where the climate is too severe during winter they may be dug up and stored in dry soil over winter; the species hybridize freely.

—caulescens. KNIP-7. Pkt. 30c
A vigorous species with broad Yucca-like leaves and dense racemes about 6 in. long comprised of tubular flowers 1 1/2 in. long, blood-red at first, turning golden yellow; one of hardier species and worth trying in the N., 4 ft., HP.

—gracilis. KNIP-2. Pkt. 15c
Orange-red flowers.

—Early hybrids. KNIP-4. Pkt. 10c
Perennial, American grown hybrids.

—Pfitzer's Hybrids. KNIP-5. Pkt. 15c
Very large brilliant red.

—Uvaria Hybrid, gr. fl. KNIP-3. Pkt. 15c
Most common grown greenhouse species, large flowered, mixed, perennial.

—Verrices, Hybrids. KNIP-1. Pkt. 15c
Creamy white and coral red flowers, early.

—Mixed. KNIP-6X. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 80c
A mixture of above together with other varieties as received.

LACHENALIA

Cape Cowslip. Small bulbous plants from S. Africa usually with 2 basal leaves, red or yellow flowers in racemes or spikes; plant in pots of rich loam in Aug., keep in cool frame till late in Nov., then remove inside with a 50° night temperature; when plant has ripened keep dry and in dark place till Aug.

—glauca. LACH-1. Pkt. 50c
To 1 ft., flowers 3/4" long, erect, white, red, yellow or tinged blue.

LAGURUS (lah-GEU-rus)

(Hares-tail or Rabbit-tail Grass). An annual ornamental grass, sometimes grown indoors as a pot plant and also for dry flowers in the winter, can also be used as an edging grass, 6-9-inches.

—ovatus. LAGU-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c
Clump forming with soft woolly heads up to 2 in. long, 1 ft., HP.

LANTANA (lan-TAH-nah)

Shrubby plants resembling Verbena to which they are related. They are tropical plants and natives from the Gulf States south and are fine greenhouse plants as well as for the garden. Being tender they must be started early indoors and protected against cold and frosts. Seeds are slow to germinate.

—Brannt's Dwarf Hybrids. LANT-1. Pkt. 15c
(L. camara). Widely grown in the greenhouse and an excellent summer bedding plant. Low compact plants with pretty Verbena-like flower heads in white, rose, orange, scarlet, etc. They are perennials but tender in the N.

—French Hybrids. LANT-2. Pkt. 15c
This is a French strain which is claimed to be extra choice. Otherwise same as above.

LATHYRUS (LATH-i-rus)

Both vines and erect plants, annuals and perennials with tendrils and showy flowers in white, shades of red, yellow and purple. The perennials grow well in ordinary soil and will stand some shade while the annuals require deep moist soil and full sunlight; provide supports and if flowers are kept picked the blooming period will be lengthened.

—latifolius, Mixed. LATH-1X. Pkt. 10c; (The perennial Sweet Pea). Useful for training on pillars, fences, old trees, stumps and stone piles, 5-6-ft. Plants early in spring.

—Pink Beauty. LATH-2. Pkt. 10c;
—Red Beauty. LATH-3. Pkt. 10c;
—White Pearl. LATH-4. Pkt. 10c

TRAILING FIG

Mrs. Jo Duff, 3914 N. 49th St., Milwaukee, 9, Wis., wants Trailing Fig and because she is confined to her bed and gets a lot of pleasure from her plants which she has growing in her room, we are especially anxious that she gets some; if any of our readers can supply her, it would be fine.

LARKSPUR

Common name for the annual form of Delphinium. They are amongst the very best cut flower annuals and the greatly improved strains we are offering, it is hard to conceive a more effective cut flower. They are cool weather plants and for best results should be sown in the fall. In warm sections, such as Southern California, they are sown as early as August, broadcast where they are to bloom and if for the cut flower market, are sown thick like radishes and the entire plant pulled to go to market. For the home garden, on the other hand, plants are thinned out to the proper distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color. In the colder sections, seed should be sown broadcast in November in its permanent position in the garden. If very severe, a light mulch covering should be applied. Seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warmth will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results in spring sowing.

—Cockade Type, Mixed. LARK-1.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00
A new type, recently introduced that has been especially liked by the florists and commercial growers. Tall, symmetrical plants, bearing long branches of full double florets; be sure to try this new type this year, 4-ft. High class blend of all the varieties and colors.

—Pastel Shades. LARK-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00
Beautiful blend of soft pastel colors, correctly blended for cutting.

—Blue Cockade. LARK-27. Pkt. 15c
A rich lilac-blue, exquisite color.

—White Cockade. LARK-28. Pkt. 15c
A pure white in this beautiful type.

—Giant Imperial, Mixed. LARK-3.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00
Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, they are most popular for cutting and garden display. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers on 4-5-ft. stems, requiring but half the space of the old type.

—Blue Bell. LARK-10. Pkt. 15c
A beautiful mid-blue color.

—Blue Spire. LARK-5. Pkt. 10c;
Deep oxford blue.

—Cattleya. LARK-11. Pkt. 15c
A NEW late flowering rosy-lilac, highly recommended.

—Carmine King. LARK-6. Pkt. 10c;
Improved. A new very distinct improvement over the old Carmine King; holds its color under trying conditions and has the largest florets of the King type to date; deep carmine-rose.

—Coral King. LARK-13. Pkt. 15c
A bluish-white color.

—Daintiness Improved. LARK-14.
Pkt. 15c
Deeper shade of lavender-blue with large and more fully double florets.

—Dazzler. LARK-15. Pkt. 15c
Early flowering bright carmine.

—Exquisite Pink Improved. LARK-16.
Pkt. 15c

—Exquisite Rose. LARK-17. Pkt. 15c
Rose-pink.

—Gloria Improved. LARK-18. Pkt. 15c
Deep rose on salmon.

—Lilac King. LARK-19. Pkt. 15c
Rich lilac.

—Lilac Queen. LARK-20. Pkt. 15c
A NEW rich lilac shading to lavender-blue.

—Lilac Spire. LARK-21. Pkt. 15c
—Los Angeles. LARK-4. Pkt. 10c;
Brilliant pink on salmon.

—Pink Perfection. LARK-12. Pkt. 15c
—Rose King. LARK-29. Pkt. 15c
—Rosaland. LARK-22. Pkt. 15c
Rose suffused salmon.

—Sweet Lavender. LARK-23. Pkt. 15c
A NEW light lavender-blue; very pretty.

—The Empress. LARK-24. Pkt. 15c
A NEW rose-pink, shaded salmon, highly recommended.

—White King. LARK-25. Pkt. 15c
Pure white with large double flowers.

—White Spire. LARK-26. Pkt. 15c
A pure white, very popular.

—Miss California. LARK-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c; lb. \$9.00
Beautiful deep rose on salmon.

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES, SEPARATE:
Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c;
1/4 lb. \$3.25; lb. \$10.00

—Tall Branching, Mixed. LARK-8.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00
A tall branching type, 4-ft. tall, that will especially suit large border plantings. It is a choice color blend.

—Larkspur, Mixed. LARK-9X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; lb. \$7.00
Made up of all colors and types, especially valued where one wishes to scatter the seeds in waste places or roadsides.

LAVANDULA (la-VAN-dew-la)

Lavender. A fragrant plant grown for ornament in the garden and for its sweet scent when dried; the dried flowers are used to fill sachets and to perfume clothing and linens. It is grown commercially for the production of "oil of spike", aromatic vinegar and lavender water; not being hard it is not grown much in northern gardens and must be protected over winter by mulching with coarse material. Set plants 2-ft. apart in their permanent location, in a dry, light limey soil and full sun; in rich or moist soils they do not do so well and lack the fragrance produced in an ideal location. Formally listed as L. officinalis and L. vera; annual, 2-ft.

—spica. LAV-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 70c
A more dwarf plant than true Lavender, with whiter leaves.

—Munstead Strain. LAV-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00
Dwarf, deep lavender, 1-ft., a choice strain.

—Vilmorin Hybrids. LAV-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c
French hybrids, beautiful flowers.

LAVATERA (lav-ah-TEE-rah)

Fast growing, herbaceous annuals and shrubby perennials; the annuals are colorful with mallow-like flowers, easily grown. The perennials are especially suited to the West Coast section and all will bloom the first year with a little extra attention; do not transplant.

—arboresc. LAVT-1. Pkt. 10c
A shrubby biennial with dark veined magenta flowers, 6-10 ft. perennial grown as an annual.

—trimestris var., splenders, Mixed.

LAVT-2. Pkt. 10c
Hardy annual, white and rose-pink, mallow-like flowers on large plant for show or cutting, 3-ft.

—Lovelessness. LAVT-3. Pkt. 15c
A new and very highly recommended German variety, large rose flowers.

—thuringiaca. LAVT-4. Pkt. 25c
Light blue flowers, HP, 4 ft.
treated as annuals in the N. and some.

LAYIA (LAY-yah)

Daisy-like annual plants easily grown in sunny border; grow best if sown direct to bed but can be started indoors early.

—elegans. LAY-1. Pkt. 15c
Fairy Tips. Pretty Calif. wild flower, 2 ft. tall, fine for border, flowers yellow rays tipped with white.

LEONTOPODIUM
(le-on-tuh-POH-di-um)

—alpinum. LEON-1. Pkt. 25c
The much prized Swiss Edelweiss (AY-del-vys). A tufted perennial with white woolly foliage and inconspicuous flowers, surrounded by floral leaves in star-like clusters; a most sought after subject for the alpine rock garden and sometimes grown in pots; requires rough sandy loam, plenty of room in rock pockets for its wide spreading roots and full sunlight; also good in border, best grown from very early planted seeds.

—White. LEON-2. Pkt. 25c
Pure white flowers; everlasting; grows in open meadows at 12,000 ft.

LEPTOSIPHON

—French Hybrids. LEPO-1. Pkt. 20c
Sow in April or May, blooms in July-Sept., 8" tall; also good winter flower for cold house.

LEPTOSYNE (lep-TOS-i-nee)

Sometimes described under Coreopsis; have somewhat succulent, finely divided leaves and long stemmed yellow flowers; treat as annuals in the N. and sometimes grown under glass in the winter; easily and quickly grown from seeds, doing well in a light soil and a sunny location.

—maritima, gr. fl. LEPT-1. Pkt. 15c
(Sea Dahlia). Leafy stem and flowers 3-in. across, yellow, 3-ft. tall, hardy annual.

—stillmanni. LEPT-2. Pkt. 15c
Leafy stems, smaller than L. maritima, golden yellow flowers, hardy annual, 1-ft.

LEUCADENDRON
(leu-kah-DEN-dron)

So. African trees or shrubs (Protea Family). Not hardy in the N. Grown outdoors in Southern Cal. and Fla. or under glass in N.

—argenteum. LEUC-1. Pkt. 25c
(Silver Tree). One of the most noted trees of the Cape of Good Hope region where it reaches 30 ft.; interesting and showy plant with its narrow silvery white leaves closely set upon the stems; the dried leaves are used for decorative purposes. Packet contains about 20 seeds.

LEUCOTHOE (leu-KOTH-oh-ee)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs of Heath family doing best in moist sandy peat soil in partial shade; a few species can be grown in the N.

—davisiae. LEUK-1. Pkt. 50c

LEWISIA (leu-IS-i-ah)

A genus of low growing perennials of the Portulaca Family with narrow fleshy leaves, often in rosettes, and pretty waxy or satiny cactus-like flowers, borne singly or in clusters. They are natives of the western states, perfectly hardy and should be given an open, well drained position in the rock garden and a mulch of leaves in the winter. Perfect drainage must be given them because of the thick starchy root which requires a period of rest.

—heckneri. LEWS-3. Pkt. 50c
Sprays of silvery-pink flowers, 6" tall, HP.

—howelli. LEWS-2. Pkt. 25c
A showy plant for crevices in the RG, in sun or light shade; glossy evergreen leaves and apricot flowers streaked with rose, late spring. HP, 6".

—rediviva. LEWS-1. Pkt. 35c
This is spoken of as "one of the finest four rock garden plants in the world" and was Lewis and Clark's best find. State flower of Mont. Has a dense rosette of narrow leaves above which rise beautiful silky short stemmed blossoms 1 1/2-in. across, vary in color from white to deep rose.

LIATRIS (ly-AY-tris)

Perennial plants being borne close against long wand-like spikes, very attractive all summer and into autumn, effective when massed in the border. Easily raised from seed and easily transplanted.

—spicata. LIAT-1. Pkt. 20c
Long spikes of fluffy purplish-rose flowers, hardy perennial, 5-ft.
Best in light rich sandy loam rather dry than wet.

LIGHTFOOTIA

African Bellflowers with small blue, white or pink flowers, for greenhouse culture in the N.

—lariifolia. LIGH-1. Pkt. 50c
Very dainty RG plant of the Campanula family, 9-12" tall with small blue-mauve bells on slender 8" stems, summer.

LIGUSTRUM (li-GUS-trum)

Privet. Deciduous or evergreen shrubs native of Europe, Asia and Australia. Useful as hedges and very ornamental. Some are not hardy in the N., especially the evergreen species. Easily grown from seed.

—confusum. LIGS-1. Pkt. 50c

LIMNANTHES (lim-NAN-theez)

Meadow Foam. Formally in the genus Floerkea.

—douglasii. LIMN-1. Pkt. 20c
Hardy annual plant with finely cut yellowish-green leaves and fragrant white flowers, shaded at the base into pink and yellow. This attractive little plant grows in masses in low damp places and is a lovely flower in the wild garden; easily grown from seed.

LAVATERA (lav-ah-TEE-rah)

Fast growing, herbaceous annuals and shrubby perennials; the annuals are colorful with mallow-like flowers, easily grown. The perennials are especially suited to the West Coast section and all will bloom the first year with a little extra attention; do not transplant.

—arboresc. LAVT-1. Pkt. 10c
A shrubby biennial with dark veined magenta flowers, 6-10 ft. perennial grown as an annual.

—trimestris var., splenders, Mixed.

LILIU

(Lily). Growing Lilies from seed has become a very popular hobby with flower growers; very fine bulbs can be easily grown from seed, sowing them in flats of good garden soil, sand and leaf mold, equal parts and covering 1/4-in. deep; seeds may be sown anytime, the growth is mostly root growth the first year, transplant out the second and by the third year good sized bulbs may be had, with many species even blooming within a year. Some sorts germinate readily, others longer and some of the hybrids very variable. We will mark offerings with planting symbols, as follows: (A) Sow March or April, outdoors or month earlier indoors, germinate in 3-6 weeks transplant following spring to nursery row. Also can be grown as in next culture. (B) Best to start in frame or greenhouse in early spring or outdoors in the S. Germination 3-6 weeks, carry seedlings over in frame or cool house the first winter, transplant them out in the spring. (C) April-June outdoors in well made seed bed, 2-5 months to germinate with top growth not appearing till following spring, transplant second year. (D) Plant outdoors in late fall, Nov.-Dec. in carefully prepared seed bed, germination and top growth the 2nd spring and transplant 3rd or 4th spring according to growth. (E) Usually hybrids of very variable reaction. The easy ones follow (A) or (B) and the hard ones are best under (C). Note proper culture under each variety description.

NOTE: We can supply Lily Bulbs on almost every variety, either in the spring or the fall. Ask for the special lists.

Due to the continued unsettled conditions in Europe, we may not be able to offer as large a list in seeds as we should, but each week brings in a new variety so that we hope to be able to extend the list considerably before the season is over.

All of the following Auratum offerings are from a very noted Lily hybridizer and all from the pink strain, which is a genuine mutation and not the result of hybridizing with *Speciosa*. This seed is of great value to those interested in high class Auratums.

Auratum. LILY-25. Pkt. 50c
Gold Banded Lily. A truly magnificent Lily, white spotted sparsely with reddish brown, each petal banded longitudinally with yellow. July-Aug., the largest of the lilies, sometimes as much as 1 ft. across, perfectly hardy; ordinary garden soil but best with plenty of peat and leaf mold and amongst shrubs that shade the roots with fair amount of moisture. Culture C.

Auratum pictum. LILY-27. Pkt. 75c
Auratum x rubrovittatum. LILY-25. Pkt. 75c

centi-gale. LILY-20. Pkt. 50c
English cross of LL centifolium and Regale, which gives fine flowers of the Regal type, 3-5 ft. HP. Culture (A).

Centifolium. LILY-30. Pkt. 50c
(L. leucanthum var. chloraster). One of the finest of white lilies, magnificent in the border and valuable for hybridizing; long white trumpets with a green stripe down each segment, in July. 3-6 ft. Culture (A).

chalcidonicum. LILY-39. Pkt. 50c
concolor. LILY-34. Pkt. 50c

cordifolium. LILY-34. Pkt. 50c
A Japanese Lily, not real hardy outdoors in N. and usually grown in pots for winter bloom, greenish white, tubular, Aug-Sept., stem roots, carry bulbs over winter in pots plunged in cold frame, plant in cool, well drained place sheltered from strong sun. Culture D.

We can offer seed also at \$20.00 per lb. or \$2.00 per ounce.

Crow Hybrid. LILY-32. Pkt. 50c
A high class hybrid from a Lily hybridizer of note.

dahansonii. LILY-38. Pkt. 50c

Davidii x Maxwell. LILY-29. Pkt. 50c

A hybrid of three rather similar species; flowers will probably be in red shades, with reflexed petals. 3 ft. Culture (A).

giganteum. LILY-1. Pkt. 20c
In woodland, in moist loam rich in leaf mold, this magnificent Lily is entirely happy and hardy. The stem is very thick and as much as 12 ft. high, with large glossy green leaves; flowers are trumpet-shaped, 8 in or more in length, tinged green outside and striped and splashed with red-purple within. Seed is of slow germination and some time is required for plant to develop into flowering stage. Culture D.

gloriosum. LILY-13. Pkt. 75c
A beautiful new German hybrid Lily, 30"-60" tall, flower like L. regale, white. Highly recommended.

An indispensable species in any Lily collection, quite easy but best on heavy loam; wide-open spotted orange flowers with a green line down each petal; flowers in August, and is often called "the orange speciosum." Culture (A) or (B).

jankae. LILY-22. Pkt. 50c
An extremely rare species from Bulgaria, sometimes regarded as a variety of L. Carniolicum. The flowers are bright yellow, unspotted, Culture (D), 3 ft., HP.

longiflorum praecox. LILY-25. Pkt. 35c
Pure white flowers exactly like longiflorum White Queen except that this has 4-5 flowers per stem. Easy from seed, Culture B.

martagon. LILY-4. Pkt. 25c
(Turks Cap). Purple with dark brown spots, 3 1/2 ft. Culture C.

martagon album. LILY-4a. Pkt. 50c

martagon dalmaticum. LILY-24. Pkt. 30c

Moderate sized Turk'scap flowers in deep maroon, almost black; these are the easiest of the slow germinating lilies. Culture (D) is best, 3 ft., HP.

martagon x Hansonii. LILY-23. Pkt. 30c
A very important group of hybrids, very hardy, vigorous and easy in most gardens; variable in color, yellows, reds and near pinks.

martagon album x Hansonii. LILY-15. Pkt. 50c

The white form of L. martagon is much more easier in gardens than the colored varieties and these crosses should give especially fine hybrids.

macrophyllum. LILY-5. Pkt. 25c
(Notholirion macrophyllum). A very rare plant, for pot or coldframe culture except in mild climates; several rose-pink funnel-shaped flowers 2" long; prefers acid peaty soil and half shade, not easy; flowers in mid-summer. 18".

michiganense. LILY-35. Pkt. 60c

Mrs. Backhouse Hybrids. LILY-21. Pkt. 50c

The most famous of the Martagon Hybrids, bulbs, even seedlings are very expensive and with some patience the gardener can obtain them with little expense from seed.

nepalense. LILY-8. Pkt. 25c
Magnificent species of striking beauty, bell-shaped flowers on slender erect stems, greenish yellow outside and soft yellow within, flushed towards the base with

purplish black, very sweet scented, rosy, Culture B.

philippinense, formosanum. LILY-7. Pkt. 25c
(Philippine Lily). White tinted green at base, 1-3 ft. Culture B.

regale. LILY-9. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.00; lb. \$10.00

White, canary yellow throat, 3-6 ft. Culture A.

tenuifolium. LILY-37. Pkt. 50c
A beautiful hardy Lily, of easy culture, stem rooting, blooming in June; partial shade; to 2 ft. tall; small recurved flowers in sealing wax red. Coral Lily. Culture A.

tigrinum. LILY-27. Pkt. 50c
Hardy, one of most popular species, orange-red spotted with deep purple, July-Aug., increases rapidly by self sown bulbs; best in friable sandy loam and peat or leaf mold, avoid droughts and strong winds, plant bulbs 5-7" deep and use 6-8 size. Easy culture. Culture A and B, slow germination.

tigrinum x maximowiczii. LILY-3. Pkt. 50c

thompsonianum. LILY-10. Pkt. 35c
(Notholirion). Many fragrant rose-pink flowers with deep purple anthers. This and Notholirion macrophyllum are reasonably hardy and quite easily grown, but produce their leaves in autumn and require careful protection to prevent damage by freezing; seed germinate irregularly, a few the first spring, others not for a

washingtonianum. LILY-12. Pkt. 50c
White flowers fading to pink, fragrant, suited to dry situations but requiring good drainage; not an easy Lily but a lovely one, 2-3 ft., HP.

wallichianum. LILY-11. Pkt. 25c
White flowers, large, sweet scented. Culture B.

willmottiae. LILY-33. Pkt. 50c
Bright orange, sandy leaf mould, shade, 2-3 ft.

Lily Blend. LILY-12X. Pkt. 25c

Containing 20 or more hardy species. Better try culture B. and C.

NOTE: We can quote on quantities of Lily seed but due to the uncertainty of delivery we would rather you inquire first—just drop us a postal.

LIMONIUM (li-MOH-ni-um)

Statice, Sea Lavender, Sea Pinks. Common name for Statice and a highly prized flower in the greenhouse border, rock garden and for dried flowers. As everlasting they are especially long lasting and of real value.

bonduei. LIMO-3. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c

Golden yellow flowers, 2-4 ft.

caspium. LIMO-10. Pkt. 15c

A dwarf species suitable for the sunny rock garden, with very small leaves and branching stems bearing many pale-lilac flowers. HP. 6-in.

dumosa. LIMO-11. Pkt. 20c

Giant heads of silvery-gray flowers, HP.

latifolium. LIMO-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 95c

Perennial with immense lavender-purple heads, best in a dry location, 2-ft. Especially valued for floral designs.

suworowi. LIMO-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c

Russian or Rat-tail Statice. Hardy annual with bright rose spikes, 30-in. tall. This is an easily grown house plant as well as for the garden, seed planted in

SINUATUM: Biennial or perennial, grow as a hardy annual; leaves form a low rosette at base of the stiff angular branching flower stalk. These are very popular for dried flowers.

Kampf's Tall Improved. LIMO-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

Improve blue, especially valued on the market.

marktkonigen. LIMO-5. Pkt. 15c

A new Swiss strain in a perfect blue.

Market Grower's Blue. LIMO-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. 85c

A standard market strain of value.

True Blue. LIMO-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c

A fine California blue market strain.

Pastei Shades. LIMO-9. Pkt. 15c

New Hybrids, Mixed. LIMO-11. Pkt. 15c

Choice Mixed. LIMO-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. 85c

LINARIA (ly-NAY-ri-ah)

Rather low growing plants, annual, biennial and perennial (Figwort Family), trailing and erect. The flowers are like miniature Snapdragons. The annuals should be started indoors. They are all easily grown from seed. Kenilworth Ivy formally classified here is Cymbalaria muralis (which see).

macedonica major. LINA-6. Pkt. 50c

maroccana, Early Bouquet. LINA-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 60c

Grows 8-in. tall and covered with dainty flowers in shades of pink, rose, cream, yellow, lavender and white, blooming freely all summer and into the fall.

Fairy Bride. LINA-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c

A French strain similar to Fairy Bouquet.

Excelsior Hybrids. LINA-5. Pkt. 15c

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c

Small spikes with flowers in yellow, crimson, pink, purple, etc. June-Sept., 1-ft.

origanifolium. LINA-4. Pkt. 30c

trienanthophora. LINA-3. Pkt. 60c

A very rare Spanish species with pink and purple flowers, very attractive, erect growing for rock or wall garden, 5", HP.

LINDHEIMERA

Small genus of S.W. American annuals with head of both ray and disk flowers.

Texana. LIND-1. Pkt. 20c

Star Cup. An easy attractive everblooming annual with flowers that have five wide golden petals arranged to form both a star and a cup, cuts well, 2 ft.

LINNAEA (li-NEE-ah)

borealis. LINN-1. Pkt. 50c

Twin-flower. A dainty trailing plant, having small glossy evergreen leaves and small pink bell-shaped very fragrant flowers. HP.

LINUM (Ly-num)

Flax. Annual and perennial plants and shrubs having blue, white, yellow and red flowers. They are very popular in flower gardens. Grow in full sun, the annuals can be sown direct to garden; they do not stand frost. The perennials can be started indoors and some will bloom first year.

flavum. LINN-1. Pkt. 20c

This is a pretty rock garden plant, perennial, golden yellow flowers, 1-ft. tall, half

hardy in N.

nana compactum. LINN-2. Pkt. 30c
An extra dwarf compact strain, 6-in. tall with yellow flowers, especially attractive in the rock garden.

grandiflorum, Blue. LINN-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

The most popular flowering Flax, annual, used much for cut flowers.

roseum. LINN-4. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

Same in rose colored flowers.

rubrum. LINN-5. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 40c

Same in red flowers. Very popular.

perenne, var. sibiricum. LINN-6. Pkt. 15c

The most reliable perennial Flax. The flowers are a good blue, 18 inches.

lewisi. LINN-7. Pkt. 25c

Nothing more graceful than this native Mont. blue Flax, 18-24-in. tall, June-July.

LITHOPHRAGMA

(lith-oh-FRAG-ma)

Small plants of the Saxifrage family from western America with rounded, deeply cut basal leaves and racemes of a few quite showy pink or white flowers. They are woodland plants and will grow under pines or in the shady rock garden.

parviflora. LITH-1. Pkt. 25c

The petals are so deeply cleft as to give a fringed appearance to the flowers; occasionally produces tiny bulblets in the leaf-axils or in place of flowers, 4-12", HP.

LITTONIA (lit-TOH-ni-ah)

Climbing or erect plants of Lily family with bell-shaped orange or yellow flowers and tuberous roots; easy to grow in sunny window, requiring rest in early winter.

modesta. LITT-1. Pkt. 25c

A good summer house plant; may be either erect or climbing; orange bells over 1" across.

LOBELIA (loh-BEE-li-ah)

Annual and perennials, flowers generally blue or red. For garden purposes they are divided into the 2 classes. The annuals being most popular, are used as green house plants, in beds and also as edgings, they are tender annuals.

ERINUS: The main annual species, most popular as a small plant for the border. Start seed in Jan. or Feb. indoors for blooming size plants ready to set out in late May, when they will bloom till frost.

Blue Stone. LOB-1. Pkt. 15c

New Dwarf plants covered with clear blue flowers, excellent for rock garden.

Cambridge Blue. LOB-2. Pkt. 15c

Compact variety, in clear light blue flowers, pretty in rock garden.

Crystal Palace. LOB-3. Pkt. 15c

This is a compact strain with rich deep blue flowers, dark foliage, 4-in. tall.

Dorothea. LOB-5. Pkt. 15c

Dwarf strain in a bishop's violet.

Emperor William. LOB-6. Pkt. 15c

This is a dwarf compact strain of this beautiful flower, color Cornflower-blue.

erecta. LOB-12. Pkt. 20c

A compact form of the familiar L. erinus, from India, with blue flowers.

pumila splendens. LOB-13. Pkt. 25c

A new Swiss variety with dark purple-violet flowers with large white eye, highly recommended. HA, 4 inches.

ERINUS PENDULA: Trailing type and especially useful for window boxes and hanging baskets, where the plants tend to hang from the box.

Sapphire. LOB-8. Pkt. 15c

Dark blue, with large white eye, showy.

rosea. LOB-10. Pkt. 20c

This is a species from India, described as "tall plant with short branches, rose or white flowers crowded in short racemes." Best to treat as an annual.

LOMATIUM (loh-MAY-shi-um)

Perennial plants of the Parsley Family found in dry soils in the W. U.S. They are good rock garden or front or border plants or in gravelly soils in the wild garden. Nearly or quite stemless, from 2-in. to 2 1/2-ft. tall with flat heads of small white or yellow flowers.

macrocarpum. LOMA-1. Pkt. 20c

Native Mont. species, white flowers, 10-14 inches, May.

LONAS (LOH-nahs)

Branching annual, 12", from the Med. regions.

inodora. LONA-1. Pkt. 20c

Golden Ageratum. Golden yellow, a very good plant for edging and bedding, annual; use with Ageratum for yellow combination; also fine for winter dried flowers. Easily grown in any type of soil, space 10-in. apart for cutting, closer for edging or bedding, mid-summer bloom, 2-ft.

LONICERA (loh-NIS-er-ah)

Very popular and easy shrubs and vines, called Honeysuckle. Quite easy and prompt from seed and quickly develop into flowering plants.

syriacantha. LONI-1. Pkt. 50c

Erect growing with slender branches, small leaves of dull bluish green and a profusion of fragrant rosy-lilac flowers. Hardy, Fragrant.

clisosa. LONI-2. Pkt. 25c

Low shrub for the border; flowers yellow to orange nearly 2" long, two-lipped, in whorls. HS.

LOPHOSPERRMUM

scandens. LOPH-1. Pkt. 15c

A hardy vine with rose flowers, perennial best grown as an annual.

LOTUS

The genus is confused with the common name of water plants called Lotus, which are Nymphaea. The correct genus belongs to the Pea Family. They are native to So. Europe.

tetragonolus. LOT-1. Pkt. 15c

Winged Pea, Asparagus Pea. A creeping annual leguminous plant with purplish red flowers and pods, which are edible when young. They thrive in sunny, dry locations and valuable for ground cover and on banks.

LUCULIA (leu-KEU-li-ah)

Tender shrubs from the Himalayas having large leathery leaves and showy corymbs of white, rose and red flowers; easily grown under glass in moderate temperature and bloom through the winter. They can be set outdoors during the summer where they make attractive plants.

gratissima. LUCU-1. Pkt. 25c

The most reliable species, coming true from seed.

LUFFA (LUF-ah)

Loofah. Tropical climbing plants with large white flowers and cylindrical or oblong fruits. When ripe they have dry papery shells which contain a network of strong fibres which is commonly called "dish cloth" and is used for washing purposes. Culture same as for gourds.

Green Snake. LUFF-1. Pkt. 10c

Very long fruits.

acutangula. LUFF-2. Pkt. 10c

Dish Cloth. Large fruits.

cylindrica macrocarpa. LUFF-3. Pkt. 10c

Best known of the dishcloth gourds, with "Bouquet" of many pointed segments

LUNARIA (leu-NAY-ah)

There are two important kinds, a biennial and a perennial that are used for dried flowers in this genus. The seed pods are flat and when matured, these open up, making a very pretty spray for use in bouquets or the entire plant can be used as a bouquet; the flowers are white to crimson.

biennis, Violet. LUNA-1. Pkt. 10c;

Honesty, Biennial, with shining silvery seed pods for winter decoration, 2-ft., Violet flowers.

White. LUNA-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c

Dark Crimson. LUNA-3. Pkt. 10c;

LUPINUS (lu-PI-nus)

The flowers, shaped like those of the peas, are borne in great profusion on long stemmed spikes; both annual and perennial sorts are excellent for display in the border; sun or partial shade and requires moisture. Blooms May and June and if cut back will produce second crop of flowers, sow in open ground as they resent moving, being tap rooted.

arbores, Lavender Tree. LUP-1. Pkt. 15c

Tender Perennial shrub growing mainly with lavender flowers.

Yellow Tree. LUP-2. Pkt. 15c

aridus. LUP-12. Pkt. 50c

A rock garden dwarf, very rare in cultivation and a scarce species.

hartwegii, Giant King, Blue. LUP-3

Superb branching type producing immense spikes of 2-in. florets and averaging better than 70% double; one mammoth spike per stalk can be produced when transplanted 4-6 in. apart in beds. Best strain available for commercial growers.

—Early Colonial Branching, Mixed. STOK-2. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. \$1.00
Extremely base branching, this type does not produce a large center spike; 12-15 branches per plant, bearing double florets, are typical of this strain, 2½ ft.

—Double Giant Imperial. Pastel Shades. STOK-24. Pkt. 20c
—Mammoth Beauty of Nice. Mixed. STOK-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c
Comes into flower just as early as the Dwarf Ten Week Stocks and forms a pyramidal-shaped plant; this the most popular class for general garden use, 1½ ft.

—Early Branching Nice, Mixed. STOK-15. Pkt. 15c
—Perpetual Branching, Mixed. STOK-17. Pkt. 15c
—Double Dwarf 10 Weeks. STOK-5. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
This type is especially recommended for outdoor growing in the East and Middle West; blooming in 10 weeks from seed, 1-ft.

—Double 10 Weeks. Tail. STOK-6. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c
A beautiful blend of early flowering stock with high double percentage, large flowering, 1½ ft.

—Purity. STOK-10. Pkt. 25c
Large single pure white flower.
—Double Giant Excelsior, Ball's No. 2. STOK-7. Pkt. 25c
Each plant produces one large flowering

—Double Giant Excelsior, Purity. STOK-12. Pkt. 25c
Large flowered, pure white.
—Ball's No. 14. STOK-8. Pkt. 25c
Same as above with deep rose-pink flower.

—Gardenia. STOK-9. Pkt. 25c
Large single pure white flower.
—Double Excelsior, Mixed. STOK-13. Pkt. 25c
—Mixed. STOK-11. Pkt. 25c
The very best blend of single flowered varieties.

—Super Giant Imperial. Chamois. STOK-18. Pkt. 25c
A new group of Giant Imperial for the Florist; plants are base branching, each plant producing 12-15 large flower spikes; individual florets are large and double, 2" or more across, in full bloom 40-50 florets per spike. Chamois is a true chamois color.

—Fiery-Red. STOK-19. Pkt. 25c
—Rose Charm. STOK-21. Pkt. 25c
A beautiful rich deep rose.
—Roselight. STOK-22. Pkt. 25c
Rose-pink.

—Bicorns. STOK-20. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c
Evening Stocks. A hardy annual, 15-in. high, sweetly fragrant after twilight hours or after a shower; small lilac flowers, July-Sept. Sow seeds indoors or plant out early in May.

—braginsii. STOK-27. Pkt. 50c
Rare hybrid stock; lovely mauve, very tall, hardy perennial, an English grown hybrid, from a fine collection.
—crassifolia. STOK-25. Pkt. 25c

MATRICARIA (mat-ri-KAY-ri-ah)

Mostly annuals (Composite Family) with a few biennials and perennials, foliage free cut with small flower heads. They are called Matricaria in old time gardens. They are easily grown from seed, used in the border, and are around 2-ft. tall.

—capensis alba plenissima. MATI-1. Pkt. 20c
Feverfew. Also listed as Chrysanthemum parthenium. A perennial but grown as an annual. 2-ft. white flowers, used especially for mixing in bouquets of other flowers similar to Gypsophila.

—eximia gr. fl. Ball's Double. MATI-2. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.00
One of the best white cut flowers, 20-in. tall.

—Golden Ball. MATI-3. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 85c
This variety forms a dwarf dense bush of over 12-in. in height covered with rich golden yellow ball-shaped flowers. It is of great value for pot culture and making up floral sprays.

—Silver Ball. MATI-4. Pkt. 25c
Same as Golden Ball but with white double ball-shaped flowers.

MAURANDIA (mau-RAN-di-ah)

Perennial climbing plants of slender habit, native of Mexico and belonging to the Flacourtiaceae Family. They are tender and can be handled as tender annuals for summer baskets or for winter flowering vines. Thrive in fibrous loam with leaf mold and some cow manure. Fine also for trellis.

—scandens. MAUR-1. Pkt. 25c
Lavender trumpet-flowers with white throat.

MECONOPSIS (me-kon-OP-sis)

Annuals, biennials and perennials (Poppy Family). They generally require a cool moist summer and a rich warm sandy loam in a sheltered partial shady position. They make an attractive group in the border. The annuals should be started early indoors and set out after frost danger is over; the perennials are best carried through the summer in pots in cold frame and set out in Sept.

—aurantiaca fl. pl. MECO-12. Pkt. 35c
The Welch Poppy unlike the Asiatic species, is very easily grown under average garden conditions; makes dense tuft of bluish leaves 8 in. high above which are borne singly poppies 2 in. across in great profusion; in this form they are of rich orange fully double with some coming single, 1½ ft., HP.

—baileyi. MECO-1. Pkt. 25c
Perennial, very pretty with large blue Poppy-shaped flowers, for a cool place in the rock garden, June-July. 15-in. tall.

—cambrica. MECO-20. Pkt. 40c
Welch Poppy. Single flowers.
—betonifolia. MECO-2. Pkt. 25c
Perennial, to 6-ft., blue or bluish-violet flowers, 2-in. across in flat top clusters and one of the finest blue flowers in cultivation but requires a good flower grower in the E. States. Shelter it from intense heat and drying winds and give applications of liquid manure during its flowering season.

—cambrica. MECO-3. Pkt. 20c
Welch Poppy. Perennial, 1½-ft., much-cut leaves with silvery sheen beneath and large solitary pale yellow Poppy-like

flowers.
—fl. pl. MECO-21. Pkt. 25c
Welch Poppy. Double flowers in yellow and orange.
—cathartii. MECO-5. Pkt. 20c
Perennial, golden yellow flowers, 2-3 in. across.

—horridula. MECO-11. Pkt. 25c
A very variable species with 5-petaled flowers of light to dark blue, pinkish or purplish, borne singly on very short stems; usually, but not always, biennial, 8 inches.

—interfolia. MECO-15. Pkt. 50c
Immense soft yellow flowers.
—nepalensis. MECO-6. Pkt. 20c
Yellow Himalayan Poppy. Large lemon colored flowers in racemes, 4-6 ft. tall, HP.

—napaulensis (RED FORM). MECO-14. Pkt. 75c
A most remarkable plant; flowers a soft tomato-red and very arresting; comes about 50% true from seed, the remaining plants being the usual blue or lavender.

—rubra. MECO-9. Pkt. 25c
Same with purple Poppy-like flowers.
—paniculata. MECO-19. Pkt. 50c
—paniculata (special stock). MECO-18. Pkt. 75c
This is a very fine form with gray rosettes, from Scotland.

—quintuplinervia. MECO-13. Pkt. 75c
Yellow.
Farrer's beloved "Harebell Poppy," dwarf, a true perennial, soft blue and rare in seed.

—simplicifolia. MECO-7. Pkt. 25c
Biennial with solitary Poppy-like clear blue flowers, 3 inches across, rising from the tufted rosette of leaves.
—simplicifolia (PLUM RED). MECO-17. Pkt. 75c
A rare form secured from a Scotch collection.

—simplicifolia, Plum-red Form. MECO-20. Pkt. 50c
This is a beautiful form of this species in a plum-red color.

—villosa. MECO-10. Pkt. 50c
Used to be listed as Cathartii villosa. Heart-shaped leaves covered with white hairy golden-yellow poppy-like flowers on stems 1½ ft. long.

—wallachi. MECO-8. Pkt. 25c
Satin Poppy. 4-6 ft. biennial forming a mound of finely cut, silvery foliage, and bears pale blue flowers 2-in. across.

MELASTOMA

(mee-LAS-toh-mah)

Tropical shrubby plants grown in the GH for their showy flowers; require partial shade, plenty of moisture & a well growing; use loam, peat and some sand for soil.

—Mixed. MEL-1. Pkt. 50c
Mixed kinds from Columbia.

MELIA (MEE-li-ah)

Bead-tree. Deciduous or evergreen trees and shrubs native of tropical Asia and Australia. They can be grown only in the South.

—azedarach. MEL-1. Pkt. 35c
China-berry or Umbrella-tree. Grown in the South where it straddles a few degrees of frost; grows to 50 ft. with graceful pinnate foliage, fragrant lilac flowers borne in loose panicles, followed by yellow oval fruits that remain for a long time.

MELOTHRIA (me-LOH-three-ah)

Climbers of the Melon Family with small white or yellow flowers and attractive small fruits; treat same as for Gourds.

—scabra. MELO-1. Pkt. 15c
A perennial climber best grown as an annual, start seeds indoors setting out in May.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

(mes-em-bri-AN-the-mum)

These are tender plants, best grown in dry, gritty, well drained soil, care being used to water them from below; usually started indoors; low growing, fleshy, succulent plants, many of them having striking, glistening ice-like points on the foliage; they are natives of hot, dry barren parts of S. Africa. They are tender in the N. and when grown outdoors they must be wintered in a cool, well ventilated, greenhouse. In California and Florida, a number of them are grown in the open and due to the dry climate in the West, they do especially well. They make nice pot plants and should be given a light dry gritty soil with the best of drainage.

—criniflorum. MESE-2. Pkt. 25c
Livingstone Daisy. New. Very rich flowering in beautiful bright and varied colors.

—crystallinum. MESE-3. Pkt. 15c
Now Cryophytum crystallinum. Ice plant, an easily grown annual and used for a ground cover in mild climates and in porch or window boxes in the N.

—tricolor, Mixed. MESE-4. Pkt. 15c
A very low plant for RG or edging for sunny border; flowers white, pink, or red. HA.

MIBORA

—verna. MIBO-1. Pkt. 50c
A rare tiny flowering grass for rock gardens, especially for carpeting small bulbs.

MICHELIA (mv-KEE-li-ah)

Asiatic shrubs and trees belonging to the Magnolia Family. They are easily grown from seed; not hardy in the North but can be grown outdoors in the South.

—cathartii. MICH-1. Pkt. 30c
M. Sylvatica: Annual or biennial, 8-in. —excelsa. MICH-2. Pkt. 30c
—lanuginosa. MICH-3. Pkt. 30c

MIMOSA (mi-MOH-sah)

Mostly tropical plants having attractive feathery leaves, in some species sensitive. They are grown in the South out doors but in the N. they are tender plants. They are easily grown from seed and it probably will pay to soak the seeds in warm water upon planting, especially if the seed is not fresh.

—pudica. MIMO-1. Pkt. 25c
Sensitive Plant. Perennial in the tropics but grown as an annual in U.S., the leaves are sensitive to the touch and is of special interest for children indoor gardening.

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MARIGOLDS

We try to list every variety of Marigold that has any real merit and have dropped old varieties that have been replaced by newer and improved varieties.

The AFRICAN MARIGOLDS are strong feeders requiring plenty of water, therefore plant it in the richest, most favorable section of your garden. Seeds may either be sown where the plants are to remain or they can be started indoors and transplanted out in late May. Give the plants plenty of room, in most cases about 3-ft. apart.

The FRENCH MARIGOLDS are very light feeders and require a limited amount of

TALL AFRICAN NOVELTY TYPES.

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS. These are the large flower type, the plants usually 3-5 ft. high and the flowers up to 4-5 in. across. They make excellent displays in the flower border, can be used as hedges and produce great amounts of cut flowers. It comes in odorless foliage in some varieties.

—Treasure Chest. MARY-53. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 80c
Large Chrysanthemum flowered types with a wide range of color and bloom forms, all early flowering.

—Crown of Gold. MARY-1. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c
Collarette type with odorless foliage, golden yellow flowers.

—Gigantea Sunset. MARY-2. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c
Giant Flowered. Mixed. Huge flowers 5-in. across, colors orange, yellow and primrose, 3½ ft.

—Orange. MARY-3. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.20
—Golden Glow. MARY-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c
Golden Yellow, Odorless foliage.

—Mission Giants, Goldsmith. MARY-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c
A new personality in Marigolds of exceptional merit. Plants about 1½ ft. with an extra amount of vigor and under field conditions the plants, which are base branching, produce 8-12 stems of excellent cutting bright bloom, 4-5 in. across and in almost perfect ball-shape.

—Yellowstone. MARY-6. Pkt. 15c
Golden yellow, incurved globular form, 2½ inch flowers and rather late, 3-5 ft.

TALL AFRICAN DOUBLE SORTS: Tall

All-Double (Fistulosa Type). An especially fine tall branching strain with enormous flowers of the quilled type. 100% double with huge perfectly formed flowers. They make excellent cut flowers and are favorites with the Florists, 2½ ft.

—All-Double Gold. MARY-7. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c
—All-Double Lemon. MARY-8. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c
—All-Double Orange. MARY-9. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c
—All-Double, Mixed. MARY-10. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c

—Lemon Queen. MARY-11. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00
Los Angeles florist strain, excellent cut flower lemon yellow, 2½ ft.

—Golden Emblem. MARY-12. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c
A rich gold with very large flowers, mid shade between Lemon Queen and Orange Prince, 2½ ft.

—Orange Prince. MARY-13. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c
Los Angeles florist strain in true gold color.

CARNATION FLOWERED TYPES: The blooms are shaped like a carnation, are loosely ruffled broad petaled form on 2-ft. 2½ ft. branching, nearly 100% double.

—Burpee Gold. MARY-14. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Odorless foliage, bright gold, flowers nearly 100% double.

—Golden Crown. MARY-15. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Tom Thumb, dwarf strain, 1-ft. golden yellow, excellent plant for low bedding.

—Yellow Supreme. MARY-16. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
An exceptionally pretty lemon yellow, (G. M. in 1935), 2-ft.

—Golden West. MARY-46. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c
Early flowering, dwarf strain than Guinea Gold, rich orange, 2-ft.

—Guinea Gold. MARY-17. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c
Vivid golden orange of great merit, excellent cut flower.

—Gypsy Jewels. MARY-18. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
Wide range of brilliant shades of orange, yellow and primrose. Dwarf growing gigantea type, sweet scented 4½-in. flowers on 12-15-in. plants early, compact, neat.

—Pot O'Gold. MARY-19. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Deep golden orange, 100% double, dwarf growing gigantea type, 4½-in. flowers on 12-15-in. plants, neat and compact.

—Little Giants, Mixed. MARY-20. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 90c
A collection of dwarf large flowered marigolds, 15-in. tall, pretty in the border.

—Early Sunrise. MARY-51. Pkt. 15c
Dazzling golden yellow flowers; belonging to the Dixie Sunshine type, 4 ft.

—Collarette, Crown O'Gold. MARY-54. Pkt. 15c
This won the G. M. A.A.S. 1937, odorless foliage, flowers bright golden orange; very good.

FRENCH MARIGOLDS. Mostly small plants 12 to 24-in. high, with smaller flowers than the African; they are especially good for bedding and the smaller varieties, excellent for edging. Some make fine pot plants.

NEW HARMONY TYPES:

(Tagetes Patula).

—Gold Crest. MARY-22. Pkt. 10c;

water; too strong feeding and watering will throw them to foliage at the expense of the flower; do not fertilize this type. Seed can be started indoors, but as a rule better success will be had by planting the seeds early in May, where the plants are to remain, thinning them out to one plant.

Marigolds are fairly hardy and therefore they should be planted rather early in the spring. There are many wonderful plants in both types that have been developed recently and we will always offer the best as they are introduced and we especially urge every flower grower to try at least a half dozen Marigolds every year.

Golden yellow flowers, 2-in. crested centers of quilled petals surrounded by several guard petals, very early and free flowering. 8-in. tall.

—Golden Harmony. MARY-23. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Luminous golden yellow, both center and guards, compact 11-in. plants, 100% double.

—Golden Supreme. MARY-24. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Larger flowers than Golden Harmony and taller, 1½ ft.

—Harmony. MARY-25. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c
Deep orange, maroon collar, broad petals and very even growth, early, 1-ft.

—Melody. MARY-26. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Clear self golden yellow throughout, early, free flowering, 1½-in. flowers, 1-ft.

—Orbit. MARY-27. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c
Golden yellow center, reddish brown guard petals, compact, 100% double, 1-ft.

—Spotlight. MARY-28. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c
Yellow center, mahogany border, 1¾-in. across, very early, 1-ft.

—Winter Harmony. MARY-32. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. \$1.00
Tall, winter flowering greenhouse variety, golden orange crested centers with reddish brown guard petals, 2½-in. across, very even growth, long stems, 100% double.

—Dwarf Harmony. MARY-33. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
Uniform 11-in. plants, coming in fanciful two tone combinations from lemon yellow to dark red.

FRENCH—Tall Double (30-in.)
—Australian Giant. MARY-36. Pkt. 10c
Tall double, or grandon tree. Brownish yellow flowers, 2½ ft.

—Josephine (Single Brown). MARY-52. Pkt. 15c
An especially good florist variety for cut flowers, grown outdoors, 3 ft. Color brown.

—Lieb's Tall Winter Flowering. MARY-35. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Deep brown, single and semi-double flowers for winter growing under glass.

—Tall Harmony. MARY-34. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c
Double Harmony hybrids, excellent for cutting or display.

FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE:
—Robert Beist. MARY-48. Pkt. 15c
Rich maroon, 12 inches high.

—Royal Scot, All Double. MARY-37. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Dwarf, compact, 100% double, rich mahogany and gold in uniform stripes; extra select strain, 1-ft.

—Sunbeam. MARY-31. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c
Pure golden yellow, pretty, 15-in. tall.

—Double Monarch, Mixed. MARY-38. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Compact habit with large flowers, fascinating new shades; a rich color blend.

FRENCH—Dwarf Single (10-in.)
—Ferdinand. MARY-49. Pkt. 15c
Single flowers, golden yellow flanked mahogany red, showy, early blooming and very free flowering, 20-24 inches.

—Fire Cross. MARY-41. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Single, dwarf, deep orange-yellow blotched maroon, 10-in.

—Flash. MARY-40. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
New red and gold bicolor, a new single type. Large single flowers 1½-in. across in glowing shades of tawny gold to mahogany, plants mound-shaped, ideal for borders and pots, also cutting. 15-in.

—Legion of Honor. MARY-42. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c
Single dwarf yellow blotched brown.

FRENCH DOUBLE MINIATURE

—Butterball. MARY-21. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Soft butter yellow with maroon on center petals, very free flowering, 8-in. tall.

—Spry. MARY-29. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Yellow crested centers with red guard petals, 1½-in. across, blooms in less than 9 weeks, 9-inches.

—Sunkist. MARY-30. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
Bright golden-orange, dandy companion —Butterball, flowering very early 1½-2-in. across, 8-in.

—Yellow Pigmy. MARY-47. Pkt. 15c
A very dwarf bright yellow, 10 in.

—Gem Mixture. MARY-50. Pkt. 15; ½ oz. 70c
A new Dwarf Marigold mixture we call your special attention to. Like the miniature varieties, such as Spry, from which this blend is made, the compact plants retain their neat form throughout the summer heat and continue to bloom from the earliest until frost.

—Signata pumila. MARY-44. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 70c
Tagetes. Bright yellow, tiny single flowers in great profusion on compact plants; fine for edging or filling up bare spots in rockery, 8-in.

MIGNONETTE

(Bot. Reseda, re-SEE-da, odorata). These sweet scented plants are excellent for pots or boxes, beds and borders and the improved varieties make fine cut flowers; they are also excellent for bees, yielding a large amount of excellent honey; full sun or partial shade and best in moderately rich soil, sow seeds in open ground as they develop rapidly and resent moving; successive sowings will furnish nial it is best to grow them as annuals, starting seeds as early as the first of May, 6-15-in. tall.

—Allen's Defiance. MIG-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c
Individual florets are of immense size, compact plants, very fragrant.

—Machet Giant Flowering. MIG-2. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
This is a special straining pyramidal growth.

—Machet Golden Goliath. MIG-3. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
Special strain. Golden yellow flowers, large and very fragrant.

—Machet, Red Goliath. MIG-4. Pkt. 15c; Special strain. Large red flowers.
—Machet New York Market. MIG-5. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c
Special Strain.

—Machet, Special Mixed. MIG-6. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c
—grandiflora Improved. MIG-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c

MIMULUS (MIM-eu-lus)

Tender annuals and perennials, having large oddly shaped 2-lipped flowers of brilliant colors; excellent for boxes, baskets, house plants or for the border as well as for the greenhouse, the more tender sorts when grown outdoors should have some shade and protection from the wind and plenty of moisture. Germinate the seed at around 60 degrees. They are all grown as annuals.

—cardinalis. MIM-1. Pkt. 15c
Vivid red and yellow flowers; for damp places, quite hardy with slight protection. HP, 2 ft.

—cupreus (tigrinus) Hybrid. MIM-2. Pkt. 15c
1-ft. tall, with flowers in contrasting stripes and spots in many colors.

—Espana. MIM-3. Pkt. 15c
Purple-garnet, yellow throat.

—guttatus. MIM-6. Pkt. 25c
More or less prostrate with brilliant inch long yellow flowers; hardy. From the Rocky Mountains.

—lewisii. MIM-8. Pkt. 50c
Large red flowers at 1-2 ft. Requires constant moisture and as cool as possible. Abundant at Logan Pass in Glacier National Park. A perennial growing masses the size of a wash tub along cold streams.

—Mixed.

MONARDELLA

(mon-ahr-DEL-ah)

Annual and perennial plants grown in the rock garden and native of Calif., having fragrant foliage and two-lipped flowers; light sandy soil best.

—*villosa*. MONA-1. Pkt. 50c
Pale lavender to light purple, growing well on hot, dry stony soils; intensely aromatic and ornamental as well, 6", HP.

MUSCARI (mus-KAY-ry)

Grape Hyacinths. They are quite easily grown from seeds sown in the fall or spring; fully hardy and indifferent as to soil but not wet locations.

—*azurum*. MUSC-2. Pkt. 50c
Grape Hyacinth, bulb, 6" tall, pale blue flowers, HP.

—*comosum*. MUSC-1. Pkt. 50c
A very curious species, 1 ft., stems bearing widely spaced bell-shaped flowers, greenish-brown, the upper very small, purple. Later than most species, HBB.

MYOSOTIS (my-oh-SOH-tis)

For-Get-Me-Nots. They all prefer cool locations, partial shade and plenty of water in the soil, they are fine as edging plants and in boxes and baskets or bedding. In combination with Pansies or English Daisies, they make an effective display; also used in the rock garden or for ground cover in the rosery; while they are mostly perennials, they all need winter protection in the North where they can be carried over. Sow seeds early.

—*alpestris*, A. Fischer. MYOS-1. Pkt. 30c
Very large flowered, deep blue, 8-in. This is a hybrid and correctly listed as *Annamarie Fischer*.

—*oblongata perfecta*. MYOS-2. Pkt. 30c
A fine winter flowering type, dark blue.

—*Royal Blue*. MYOS-3. Pkt. 15c
Dark blue, pretty, 12-inches.

—*Gerda Seager*. MYOS-4. Pkt. 20c
Blooms 8-8 days earlier.

—*Marga Sacher*. MYOS-5. Pkt. 20c
Blue, excellent pot plant for forcing.

—*Star of Love*. MYOS-6. Pkt. 25c
Very floriferous, sky-blue, exquisite pot plant.

—*Mixed Myosotis*. MYOS-9X. Pkt. 10c
All kinds mixed.

MUSSAENDA (mus-SEEN-dah)

Rather shrubby tropical plants for the greenhouse, easily cultivated. Yellow, white or scarlet tubular flowers in clusters and usually one of the calyx-lobes is enlarged into a showy white or colored leaflet.

—*glabra*. MUS-1. Pkt. 40c

NASTURTIUM

Tropaeolum (troh-PEE-oh-lum). Tender annuals not standing any frost, plant seeds in the open ground late in May or they can be started indoors in pots or boxes; they do best in rather poor soil in a north exposure. In some localities the leaves and seed pods are pickled and sold as Indian Cress.

SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM.

18-in. tall, this is the most popular type.

—*Crimson Glow*. NAST-16. Pkt. 15c
—*Orange Gleam*. NAST-1. Pkt. 10c;
Deep glowing golden orange.

—*Golden Gleam*. NAST-4. Pkt. 10c;
—*Moon Gleam*. NAST-15. Pkt. 15c
—*Salmon Gleam*. NAST-17. Pkt. 15c

—*Rose Glow*. NAST-2. Pkt. 10c;
Soft gossamer rose.

—*Scarlet Gleam*. NAST-5. Pkt. 10c;
—*Vermilion Glow*. NAST-3. Pkt. 10c;
Vivid scarlet, dark foliage.

—*Art Shades*. NAST-18. Pkt. 15c
—*Mixed Gleam Hybrids*. NAST-6X.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c

GLOBE TYPE, GIANT DOUBLE

—*Scarlet Emperor*. NAST-7. Pkt. 10c;
Dark foliage.

—*Golden Rose Emperor*. NAST-8.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 90c

—*Golden Globe*. NAST-9. Pkt. 10c;
Golden yellow flowers.

—*Mahogany Gem*. NAST-12. Pkt. 10c;
Deep mahogany.

—*Scarlet Globe*. NAST-19. Pkt. 15c
—*Mixed Double*. NAST-10X. Pkt. 10c;
—*Tall Single Mixed*. NAST-11.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c

—*Single Dark Leaved Sorts*. NAST-13.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 90c

—*pergrinum*. NAST-14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c
Canary Bird Flower. Quick growing annual climber having curiously cut yellow flowers with curved green spurs, the whole flower vaguely resembling canary birds in flight; good in any soil, 15 ft.

—*thyriflora*. NEIL-1. Pkt. 25c
Grows to 6 ft., hardy in the South, flowers white. In the North it is usually killed to the ground but renews itself.

NEMESIA (ne-MEE-si-ah)

Small half hardy annuals having bright yellow, orange and red Snapdragon-like flowers; start seeds indoors in March, set out late in May, spacing plants closely so as to support each other; fine for window boxes.

FOLLOWING ALL BELONG TO

—*Aurora*. NEME-1. Pkt. 15c
Compact, large flowering turkey-red with milk-white.

—*Fire King*. NEME-2. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf compact variety, blood red flowers.

—*Triumph*. Mixed. NEME-3. Pkt. 15c
—*Autumn*. Mixed. NEME-4. Pkt. 15c
Large flowers, more varied color range.

—*Orange King*. NEME-5. Pkt. 15c
Bright orange yellow, compact, large flowered.

—*Twilight*. NEME-6. Pkt. 15c
Blue and white, compact, large flowered.

—Best Mixed. NEME-7X. Pkt. 15c;
¼ oz. 75c

—*suberissima*, gr. fl. NEME-8. Pkt. 20c
Very choice mixture of dwarf plants.

NEMOPHILA (ne-MOF-i-lah)

Delicate annual plants, mostly natives of California. If seeds are sown early in the spring in a semi-shaded spot in the garden the small bright flowers will bloom continuously all summer.

—*insignis*, Blue. NEMO-1. Pkt. 10c;
½ oz. 35c

—*Baby Blue Eyes*. Lovely sky-blue flowers, sun or partial shade, sow in position, easy to flower; beautiful for edgings or rockery, 6".

—*Mixed*. NEMO-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c
All sorts mixed.

NEPETA (NEP-e-tah)

Annuals and perennials with flowers in whorls of blue or white borne in spikes or clusters; many are used in medicinal products as well as useful in the flower garden.

—*cataria*. NEPE-3. Pkt. 20c
Blue, sweet scented, perennial.

—*mussini*. NEPE-1. Pkt. 10c
A small blue flower with dark spots, perennial, sun or partial shade, ideal for the rock garden; the plant is covered with whitish down, 8", April-June, HP. (Ground Ivy).

—*rhapnorhiza*. NEPE-2. Pkt. 30c

—*depressa*. NERT-1. Pkt. 50c
Seeds are very rare; from Columbia.

NICANDRA (ni-KAN-drah)

—*physalodes*. NICA-1. Pkt. 15c
An old fashioned annual with blue flowers and white centers, similar to *Physalis* but with more showy flowers; easily grown from seed. Called Shoo-fly or Fly-poison Plant, because of its ability to kill house flies if some of the crushed leaves and shoots are mixed with milk so that the flies can get to it, 3 ft.

NICOTIANA

(ni-koh-shy-AY-nah)

All are sensitive to frost, preferring light soil and warm sheltered situation. Start seeds indoors in March or in cold frame; in Kentucky the tobacco is sown in outdoor beds during March and protected with cotton covering, the seed is very fine and care should be used in planting it; set plants in the garden after the weather has become warm, the later parts of May. We offer, besides the flowering types of *Nicotiana*, most of the accredited varieties of field tobacco, especially as grown in Kentucky where the White Burley type is grown.

—*affinis*, White. NICO-1. Pkt. 10c
Sweet Scented White Tobacco. Pure white tubulose-scented flowers, bushy branching plants; plant in garden where the sweet scent will be enjoyed in the evening, 3 ft.

—*Red Hybrid*. NICO-2. Pkt. 10c
A French hybrid, flowers in bright red shades.

—*Miniature*, White. NICO-3. Pkt. 25c
Very sweet scented, 1½ ft. tall, fine in beds.

—*sanderae*, Crimson King. NICO-4. Pkt. 10c
Rich deep carmine, 2½ ft.

—*Scharlachkonigin*. NICO-5. Pkt. 10c
A very large flowered dark scarlet, 3 ft.

—*sanderae*, Hybrids. NICO-6. Pkt. 10c
—*syvestris*. NICO-7. Pkt. 10c
Tall graceful plants topped with shower-like clusters of starry white flowers with long slender tubes which open in the day time, not fragrant.

NIEREMBERGIA

(nee-rem-BER-ja-ah)

Low growing half hardy perennials, usually treated as annuals flowering first year from indoor started seeds; require a warm protected position especially at the start. They are fine for rock garden or borders and few plants are better for boxes or vases.

—*frutescens*. NIER-1. Pkt. 15c
Shrubby and branching with light lilac flowers and yellow throats, 2-3 ft.

—*gracilis*. NIER-2. Pkt. 15c
Creeping type, light lilac and brown center.

—*hippimanica*. NIER-3. Pkt. 25c
Cup-like flowers 1½" across, lavender-blue, best in sandy soil and full sun.

—*Purple Robe*. NIER-4. Pkt. 25c
Rich deep violet-purple, very desirable shade that will not fade, 8".

NIGELLIA (ny-JEL-ah)

Attractive hardy annuals, seed being sown as early in the spring as possible or even in the fall as small plants often survive the winter to bloom extra early in the spring. They are very useful as cut flowers or for the border.

—*damascena*, Miss Jokyll. NIGE-1. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c
Double Cornflower blue, one of the prettiest old fashioned annuals, good for cutting or border, 1½ ft. Called "Love-in-a-Mist."

—*hispanica*. NIGE-2. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c
Hardy annual, dark blue, 18 inches, attractive in mixed bouquets.

NOLANA (noh-LY-nah)

Trailing herbaceous perennials grown as annuals, with flowers resembling Morning Glories but having more substance; will thrive in hot dry sunny positions; useful in baskets or for border or rockery, sow seeds where they are to grow though they can be started indoors; combines well with *Portulaca*, requiring the same treatment.

—*atriplicifolia* gr. fl. alba. NOLA-1. Pkt. 10c
Trailing hardy annual with white flowers, 6".

NOMOCHARIS

Extremely beautiful Lily relatives, suggesting miniature *L. speciosum*. They are almost unknown in this country and not much can be said about their culture. Seeds germinate irregularly, should be sown in a pot so that the soil can be transplanted without disturbing the seedlings. Give Lily culture (B), grow in shade.

—*pardanthina*. NOMO-1. Pkt. 75c
Lovely Lily-like flowers, grow in shade; flowers pale rose-pink, 3 in. across, the inner petals scented with violet. 2 ft.

NORDOSTACHYS

—*jatamasi*. NORD-1. Pkt. 25c

OENOTHERA (ee-noh-THEE-rah)

A large genus of annuals, biennials and perennials, divided into two groups, viz., Evening-primroses, which open late in the day and close towards morning, and the Sundrops, which open during the sunlight hours. The former open with a quick motion which can be seen and heard, they are among the best evening garden flowers; flowers soft Poppy-like blooms on end of upright spikes. They require dry soil and full sunlight, very easily grown.

—*drummondii*. OENO-1. Pkt. 15c
Light yellow, biennial grown as an annual.

—*lamarckiana*. OENO-6. Pkt. 50c
Evening Scented Primrose. Yellow flowers 2" across, especially pretty in background plantings, 3 ft.

—*odorata*. OENO-3. Pkt. 15c
Yellow, sweet scented, biennial grown as an annual.

—*Mixed*. OENO-4X. Pkt. 10c

OPHIPOGON (o-fee-o-PO-gon)

Turf-forming plants of the Lily Family, with racemes of small whitish flowers and grass-like foliage, often striped or spotted with white or yellow; useful for turf and border edgings, requiring no clipping; some rather tender in the N.

—*intermedius*. OPHI-1. Pkt. 50c
—*clarkii*. OPHI-2. Pkt. 50c

ORNITHOGALUM

(aur-ni-THOG-ah-lum)

Bulbous plants of the Lily Family with Lily-like flowers in clusters at top of leafless stems. They are very pretty.

—*caudatum*. ORNI-2. Pkt. 25c
Sea Onion. Popular house plant, has large bulbs held above the soil.

—*sandersiana*. ORNI-1. Pkt. 25c
A splendid addition to the group of easily grown bulbs for the summer garden; handle like *Gladiolus*, seeds germinate quickly and strongly, making excellent cut flowers which rise from pretty rosettes of glossy, channeled leaves and on stems 3-6 ft. long at the end of which is a great flower cluster; opens successive buds over a long period; flowers large wax-like petals of creamy white about center boss of olive black, very decorative in garden.

OSBECKIA (os-BEK-i-ah)

Little known plants of the order of Melastomaceae, ranging from herbs to evergreen shrubs; the flowers, with five obovate petals, are showy and borne in heads or panicles. While quite tender, they may be grown in the house or greenhouse during the winter and plunged outdoors in summer, best in light shade.

—*White*. OSBE-1. Pkt. 35c

OTHAKA

—*sphaerocarpa*. OTHA-1. Pkt. 15c
Rosy Wings. This is definitely one of the better annuals of recent introduction and especially good in dry seasons; easy to grow, long blooming period, flowers 1" across and carried in clusters of many flowers, each flower having a dense double center enriched by wing-like 3-lobed petals in a very pleasing silver

OXALIS (OK-sah-lis)

Small delicate plants, some useful in the rock garden, for bedding, hanging baskets and in the greenhouse. Usually best to start them in the spring, requiring an acid soil of a porous mixture of leaf mold, loam and sand; liquid manure if applied near maturity will encourage flower production.

—*corniculata purpurea*. OXAL-1. Pkt. 20c
The purple leaved bedding Oxalis with yellow flowers, a perennial grown as an annual.

OXYSYPHORA

—*paniculata tropica*. OXSY-1. Pkt. 35c

OXYPETALUM

—*caeruleum*. OXYP-1. Pkt. 20c
An easily grown hardy annual that, when sown in April, blooms by the end of June and continues till end of October. Also make a pretty pot plant; flowers 1" across, star-shaped in many flowered sprays, color an unusual blue of silvery veiled pastel quality as if printed on each petal.

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PANSY SEED

We give particular attention to the strains and varieties we offer in Pansies and carefully check every source, and also from the results obtained by our customers, all over the country. In every case we supply the very best obtainable. Those ordering new crop Pansies in the summer time can usually count on delivery about August 1st but there are seasons when this is later, sometimes 3-4 weeks. Pansies are best grown as a hardy



annual or biennial, especially in the North, but in the South they can be treated as biennials entirely. Do best in a sandy loam soil not exposed too much to the hot sun; they stand some shade; ordinary good garden soil with some leaf mold makes good soil, they require plenty of moisture. Seed can be planted any time from early in March, indoors, to late in August. Transplant the seedlings to flats as soon as their second leaf appears and as soon as the plants have developed into some size, set out in their permanent location and after the soil has become frozen at the start of winter they should be given a good mulch of coarse materials.

The Pansy bed should have a mulch during the growing season of fine material, so as to hold the soil moist and to protect it from too much heat from the sun; this also protects the flowers from being soiled by the rain splashing mud onto them. For exhibition blooms remove all blooms until about 3 weeks before the show and then leave but 4-6 shoots per plant. Well rotted manure as a mulch will benefit the plants and flowers. If slugs or cut worms bother, spray with lead arsenate.

VIOLA TRICOLOR: SWISS GIANTS OR ROGGLI TYPE

This is a very popular type, the plants are robust and the flowers very large with a full color range. Height about 6 inches.

—*Alpenglow*. PANS-1. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.25

—*Mammoth scarlet flowers*. PANS-24. Pkt. 35c
A new Heineemann variety, cobalt-gold with dark mahogany flakes; this is especially recommended. (Small quantity of seed available).

—*Claret*. PANS-2. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
A beautiful wine-red.

—*Flame*. PANS-3. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.25
Orange-scarlet.

—*Mont Blanc*. PANS-4. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.25

—*Pure white*. PANS-5. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.25

—*Rheingold*. PANS-6. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.25

—*Deep golden yellow with dark blotches on lower three petals*. PANS-7. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

—*White Beauty*. PANS-8. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

—*Free flowering pure white*. PANS-9. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

—*Yellow Master*. PANS-10. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

—*Pure golden yellow*. PANS-11. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

—*Best Holland Mixed*. PANS-12. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

—*This is the best strain of one of the larger growers in the Netherlands and should be good*. PANS-13. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

—*Ullswater*. PANS-14. Pkt. 25c;
¼ oz. \$1.50

(Lake of Thun). Marine-blue with darker blotch showing through, very pretty.

PANCRAIUM

(pan-KRAY-shi-um)

pot plant for hanging baskets and flower the whole year. They do best in mixture of sand and humus in a semi-shaded place; in the North they are not real hardy; they also are fine in the rock garden.

PASSIFLORA (pas-i-FLOH-rah)

Passion Flower. Mostly tendrill climbing plants grown indoors or out doors in the south. They have pretty and interesting flowers and make nice climbers for the house; can be grown thus in pots, having some leaf mold in fibrous loam; give a little liquid manure when in growth.

—Columbian species, Mixed. PASS-1. Pkt. 50c

These are different species collected in Columbia, S. America, and will be of considerable interest to those liking this beautiful vine.

—mollissima. PASS-2. Pkt. 50c
(Taconia mollissima). Flowers 3" across, rose; fruits yellow, Andes.

PEDICULARIS

(pe-dik-eu-LAY-ris)

Wood-betony, Lousewort. Annual and perennial plants of Figwort Family. Flowers 2-lipped, spiked clusters in whitish or reddish colors. They are fine wild garden flowers.

—densiflora. PEDI-2. Pkt. 25c

One of the most brilliant, with foot-high spikes of scarlet flowers. Perhaps somewhat parasitic and seed should be sown in open woodland in well drained locations, 1 ft. HP. Very choice and rare.

—siphonantha. PEDI-3. Pkt. 25c

Beautiful leaves and pink flowers for rockeries.

—nepalensis. PEDI-4. Pkt. 25c

Flowers are elephant heads, trunk, ears and all. Grows in wet places, 12-18-in. tall, July.

PELARGONIUM

(per-ahr-GON-ni-um)

The genus to which the common Geranium belongs. It is quite distinct but related to the genus Geranium. The common house Geranium is listed under P. zonale. They do well in any good soil and many do well in naturalizing. The seed can be sown early, either indoor or out and the plants grown on in the usual way. Raising the various Pelargonium and Geranium plants is very popular but to actually grow them from seed with the added interest of developing new varieties yourself, is very interesting.

—zonale, Mixed. PELA-2. Pkt. 20c

An European strain of the common Geranium (see RAY-ni-um) saved from a special collection of prized plants. The growing of Geraniums from seed being a very interesting past time and many different kinds, colors and types resulting in interesting finds. Best grown in pots from the transplanting stage from seedlings and the pots plunged in coarse soil during the summer months, when the pots can then be taken indoors during the winter months for growth through the winter.

PELTOPHORUM

—africanum. PELT-1. Pkt. 50c

Rhodesian Black Wattle. Highly ornamental tree with bright yellow flowers and feathery foliage, thornless, flowers in terminal panicles, sweet scented, summer, deciduous; should be fine for the South.

PENNISETUM (pen-i-SEE-tum)

A genus of ornamental grasses both annual and perennial, making the most beautiful plants for border or for specimens in the lawn as well as for effect in bouquets or for drying for winter use. Start seeds indoors in March growing the seedlings on in small pots if possible; give plenty of room and allow 12"-18" apart in the garden.

—rupellianum. PENN-1. Pkt. 15c;

1/4 oz. 35c
Fountain grass. Very popular, with very narrow leaves, 2 ft. long; this is strikingly colored in purple, coppery-red and rose, 4 ft. tall.

—villosum (longistylum). PENN-2. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c

Short leaves and 4" purplish spikes at end of 2 ft. stems. The long feathery bristles give a plume-like effect. While a perennial it should be grown in N. as an annual. Hardier than most species and a very pretty grass for the sunny border.

PEPEROMIA

Usually succulent and often prostrate plants from tropical regions; grow as foliage plants in G.H. in warm temperature and be careful of watering.

—Andean species. PEPE-1. Pkt. 50c

PERILLA (pe-RIL-ah)

Half hardy annuals valued for their highly colored foliage and used in summer bedding and sub-tropical effects; thrive in any light loamy soil; start seeds in March indoors in gentle heat, harden cut and set out late in May; native of India and China.

—frutescens crispata. PERI-1. Pkt. 15c

Easily grown annual especially valued for the rich color effect of its foliage, deep maroon with bronze metallic sheen, the margins curled, crisped and undulated; used much as one would Coleus but it is much quicker in growth and easier grown; sow seeds in position or start indoors, 4 ft.

—nankinensis. PERI-2. Pkt. 15c

Half hardy annual, deep purple foliage, very popular bedding plant.

—lacinata. PERI-3. Pkt. 15c

Pretty lacinated foliage giving it an effective appearance.

PHACELIA (fa-SEE-li-ah)

Hardy annuals, mostly lavender, violet or blue flowers in clusters or in racemes, charming in mass plantings; sow where plants are to grow or they can be started indoors for early bloom.

—campanulata. PHAC-1. Pkt. 10c

Large brilliant deep blue flowers, very beautiful, useful for edging or rock garden, delighting in a dry soil and sunny situation, 9"

—leucophylla. PHAC-2. Pkt. 20c

Hairy, much cut leaves and spikes of small white or pink flowers; rather showy in the RG. HP, 1 ft.

—linearis. PHAC-3. Pkt. 50c

—laciniata. PHAC-4. Pkt. 15c

—laciniata. PHAC-5. Pkt. 15c

—laciniata. PHAC-6. Pkt. 15c

—laciniata. PHAC-7. Pkt. 15c

—laciniata. PHAC-8. Pkt. 15c

—laciniata. PHAC-9. Pkt. 15c

—laciniata. PHAC-10. Pkt. 15c

PHLOGACANTHUS

(flo-ga-CAN-trus)

Somewhat shrubby plants with spikes of attractive flowers, related to Acanthus. They are best grown in the greenhouse, requiring a rather warm, damp atmosphere and soil rich in humus. The flowers are tubular, two-lipped, rather long and broad.

—thyrsiflorus. PHLK-1. Pkt. 30c

A moderate-sized shrub, with narrow Family, bearing red and yellow spotted

PETUNIA

There is hardly any other flower that will give so much bloom with as little care as will the Petunias; in the hot summers, their bloom is continuous. Their use is confined to porch boxes and baskets and for bedding. They do not do well in shade.

SEE LAST ISSUE FOR DETAILED CLASSIFICATION.

PHLOMIS (FLOH-mis)

Perennial plants belonging to Mint Family, suitable for the wild garden or shrubby border. Easily grown from seeds.

—Purple Mixed. PHLO-1. Pkt. 15c

Showy long-lived perennials of easiest culture, 4 ft., vivid purple flowers in whorl above whorl, good.

PHLOGOCANTHUS

—tyrsiflorus. PHLK-1. Pkt. 25c

PHLOX

A genus with mostly perennials and consisting of a varied list of plants; all are easily grown. The perennial sorts do well in a rather heavy soil, but all thrive in any good garden soil. While the best known are the tall perennials, they come in other types, creeping species that are suited for rock work.

—paniculata, New Hybrids, Mixed. PHLX-1. Pkt. 15c

Often listed as P. decussata. Common name Summer Phlox.

Contains brilliant colors in large flowered plants, strictly first class selections; perennial and will afford an interesting collection of new colors and combinations.

—Drummondii, Gigantea, Mixed. PHLX-2. Pkt. 20c

Easily grown summer annuals preferring sunny situations, light rich loam; if faded blooms are removed will flower again in the fall; excellent for borders, beds and cutting. This is an extra large flowered strain, florets 1 1/4"-1 1/2" across, blooming freely in massive trusses. This strain has taken all the prizes, 1 ft.

—Art Shades. PHLX-3. Pkt. 20c

Soft pastel colors and delicate shades in mammoth trusses of large flowers, 1 ft.

—compacta, Mixed. PHLX-4. Pkt. 25c

A dwarf compact strain, extra choice quality stock.

—cuspidata. PHLX-10. Pkt. 20c

Star Phlox. Extra fine star-flowered strain.

—Cecily. PHLX-4. Pkt. 20c

This is the finest large flowering dwarf Phlox in existence, forming round compact bushes about 6-8-in. tall which are covered with its large flowers. These very beautifully, most being centered white or dark or striped; its regular and uniform growth in all colors, grand display of shades and the large size of the flowers, makes the Cecily Phlox far above all other dwarf sorts.

—adurgens. PHLX-6. Pkt. 50c

Prostrate, with shiny leaves and big flowers varying from white to deep pink. One of the most beautiful species and easy in the Northwest but regarded as very difficult in the East; needs woodland conditions of shade and humus, HP. Very rare species.

—diffusa. PHLX-7. Pkt. 50c

A needle-leaved species forming dense mats a foot or more across, covered with fairly large blooms, usually lavender but occasionally white or pink. Needs very gravelly soil in full sun, with sharp drainage; under these conditions the western Phlox are fairly easy to grow in the East, in spite of their reputed difficulty; seeds germinate quickly, 6", HP.

—speciosa. PHLX-8. Pkt. 50c

PHORMIUM (FOR-me-um)

New Zealand Flax. Magnificent plants for subtropical effects, somewhat suggesting Yucca in habit. The basal rootstock produces a great number of very long and narrow sword-like leaves, which may be more than 8 ft. in length. The flowers, up to 2-in. long are produced in a panicle at the top of a tall stem and may be either red or yellow. Seeds germinate very readily, the seedling grow rapidly. Plenty of moisture is required to produce fine specimens. A pot plant in the N. although it is reported to have survived short periods of as low as 10 degrees F.

—tenax. PHOR-1. Pkt. 40c

The larger of the two species with leaves as much as 9 1/2 ft. long and 2 inches wide, dark green with bright red margins and keel. The flower scape is from 5-15 ft. high with tubular flowers of dull red or pure yellow, HHP, 5-15 ft.

—cookinum. PHOR-2. Pkt. 40c

A plant half the size of P. tenax, with pale green leaves and slightly smaller yellow flowers, HHP, 3-7 ft.

—blue, white, rose, violet yellow flowers showy; foliage resembles fern in temperate and warm regions. The

PHOTINIA (foh-TIN-i-ah)

Asiatic and deciduous evergreen shrubs and trees of Rose Family. The deciduous kinds are hardy in the North, the evergreens hardy only up to Georgia; they do best in a light sandy loam and sunny position; easily grown from seed.

—integrifolia. PHOT-1. Pkt. 25c

PHYGELIUS (ty-JEE-li-us)

Small shrubs from So. Af. with flowers resembling those of Penstemon; are hardy only in the S. but good greenhouse plants in N. Need no special care.

—capensis coccineus. PHYG-2. Pkt. 50c

This is the best form of Cape Figwort; tall shrub, huge heads of scarlet flowers.

—capensis. PHYG-1. Pkt. 50c

Cape Fuschia. Sub-shrubby, flowers crimson in clusters of 1-4 at end of branches; showy, 3 ft.

—capensis. PHYG-3. Pkt. 50c

—capensis. PHYG-4. Pkt. 50c

—capensis. PHYG-5. Pkt. 50c

—capensis. PHYG-6. Pkt. 50c

—capensis. PHYG-7. Pkt. 50c

—capensis. PHYG-8. Pkt. 50c

—capensis. PHYG-9. Pkt. 50c

—capensis. PHYG-10. Pkt. 50c

PENSTEMONS

A genus of perennial plants, both herbaceous and shrubby of the Figwort Family, all native of N. American and called Beardstongue.

Penstemons bloom in spring, some early and some late. They are mostly in the blue and purple range, with a few reds, but no good yellow or orange. They come in all heights and types of growth, suitable for almost any location. They are very floriferous and are lovely when the appropriate species are selected and grown happily; are likely to be disappointing when not happy or not suited to the location. They require no special type of soil, but certain fussy species will be short-lived unless the soil is very porous. Some kinds will do well only in rock gardens, others are more appropriate to the perennial border.

Penstemons bloom so heavily that they often exhaust themselves and die. They may usually be saved if the flower stalks are cut off after blooming, water well, and give a little plant food. Bone meal

—aggregatus. PENS-57. Pkt. 40c

A floriferous and showy species with slender leafy stems, flowers large deep blue in tight clusters. The best of the cluster-heads, 1-ft. tall.

—albertinus. PENS-5. Pkt. 40c

Alpine appearing species with a dense basal rosette of small green leaves and dense spikes of flowers, 8-12" high, in bright blue. A choice rock plant, one of the best in the Proceri Section; requires stony soil.

—auriberbis. PENS-56. Pkt. 50c

Neat little alpine appearing rock plant with many stems and enough flowers to become quite showy. Resembles P. angustifolius. Flowers 3/4-in. long, pale lilac to purplish blue with golden beard, 4-8-in. tall.

—barbatus hybrids. PENS-96. Pkt. 15c

—barbatus. PENS-98. Pkt. 50c

The name is perhaps not valid but it covers one of the finest of the shrubby species, with rosy-purple flowers, glaucous foliage, hardy shrub, 1 ft.

—bicolor, typicus. PENS-1. Pkt. 50c

Yellow form, jagged bluish leaves, tall stems, 3 ft., with large flowers; seed was from an entirely light yellow stand.

—bicolor, ssp. roseus. PENS-2. Pkt. 50c

A very rare Arizona form with rose-purple flowers.

—brandegei. PENS-3. Pkt. 35c

A garden favorite easily grown, 2-3 ft. high, with large bells of clear pure azure-blue, flowers, very free flowering, very hardy.

—bridgesii. PENS-4. Pkt. 35c

Sub-shrubby forming mats to 2 ft. across and 1 ft. or more high, flowers ever a long season, intense scarlet tubular flowers with reflexed lower lip, it makes fine rock garden plant, very hardy.

—cardwellii. PENS-84. Pkt. 25c

One of the finest shrubby species with rather broad evergreen leaves and a great profusion of short spikes set with large purple snapdragons. Hardy but needs covering to protect it from winter winds. 1 ft., HP.

—caudatus. PENS-60. Pkt. 30c

A close relative of P. angustifolius; glaucous blue leaves, rather crowded spikes of lavender or blue flowers. HP, 1 ft.

—clutei. PENS-7. Pkt. 50c

A great rarity in nature introduced by Mrs. J. Norman Henry; toothed glaucous bluish leaves and widely inflated flowers of rose with a touch of orange; many branched, 3 ft., found growing only in volcanic cinders. This is a gem for the border or large rock garden, hardy in East.

—comarrhenus. PENS-8. Pkt. 45c

Very rare and scattered in nature, rather slender, airy species with quite showy flowers which are of a particularly lovely hue, the perianths opening so that each of the very large flowers stand out beautifully by itself. "One of the most lovely species" for border or large rockery.

—canescens. PENS-76. Pkt. 50c

A tall and rather leafy species for the rougher places in the border or for the wild garden. The quite large flowers in open clusters vary from pink to magenta, HP, 3 ft.

—congestus. PENS-59. Pkt. 35c

Dense basal rosettes of rather large bluish leaves, and crowded spikes of medium-sized blue to purple flowers. HP, 2 ft.

—crandallii. PENS-90. Pkt. 30c

A very dwarf mat-forming shrub for the rock garden; one of the easiest Penstemons in the east; small clear blue, or rarely pink or white, flowers along the branches. HS, 4".

—cyananthus. PENS-9. Pkt. 75c

This has also 3 subspecies. Intense blue flowers in clusters, rather long stems, green leaves, 2 ft. tall.

—deustus. PENS-10. Pkt. 60c

This also has 3 subspecies. A neat and attractive rock garden plant of fine habit, too small for the border, forming mats 1 ft. across with great quantities of stems 6"-9" tall, many white to ochroleucus.

—digitalis. PENS-11. Pkt. 25c

—dolius. PENS-67. Pkt. 75c

A rare low growing species for the sunny rock garden; rosettes of narrow dusty green leaves and short spikes of inch-long blue-purple tubes; will stand much drought, HP, 6 inches.

—eatonii, ssp. exsertus. PENS-12. Pkt. 35c

Extremely showy species, large leaved and erect growth with the large stems bearing long open spikes covered with red flowers. This sub-species is taller than type, to 4 ft. with anthers exserted from corolla.

—eatonii, ssp. lanceifolius. PENS-13. Pkt. 40c

A Nevada form having narrow stem leaves.

—eatonii, ssp. undosus. PENS-14. Pkt. 30c

A form with downy stems and big basal leaves, and the usual pendant tubes of seedling-wax resp, 2-3 ft.

—eriantherus, ssp. salsicium. PENS-15. Pkt. 25c

Flat rosettes composed of a great many narrow dull green leaves and short stems, bearing very large lavender flowers, somewhat variable in shade; a fine rock plant, quite easy in the East if grown in well-drained sandy soil in full sun, HP, 1 ft.

—fendleri. PENS-72. Pkt. 75c

The flowers are blue, flushed pink outside, rather narrow with widely spreading lobes; the leaves are gray-green, broad, somewhat heart-shaped. For rather dry sunny places in the rock garden or steep banks; it may be slightly tender in the N. as it comes from Texas and N. Mex., HHP, 1 ft.

applied twice a year will help, and perhaps a very little complete fertilizer just after blooming. The idea is to induce new growth from the crown to replace the old flowering stalks.

In spite of the best of care, it is just the nature of Penstemons for a certain percentage of each planting to die each year for no apparent reason. The easiest way to offset this inconvenience is to have one plant than you need and thus not have to worry if some of them die. It is best to raise them from seed, which is not a difficult operation, and to set out twice as many seedlings as the space will hold. Natural losses will thin them out. The seeds germinate well if planted outdoors in late fall; spring planting is apt to be less certain, often nothing more is necessary than to scatter seed around the parent plants each fall and let the self-sown seedlings renew the old plants.

Penstemons can also be increased by cutting taken at almost any time during the growing season.

—flavescens. PENS-16. Pkt. 40c

A neat looking alpine appearing medium tall species with small green leaves and small yellowish white to creamy yellow flowers in abundant clusters; a soft color, going well with the blue types, easy to grow.

—floridus. PENS-17. Pkt. 25c

A tall plant with conspicuous grayish sharply toothed glaucous leaves and long showy flower spikes on stout stems. Flowers are large, inflated, rose pink, to 4 ft. tall.

—fruticosus. PENS-18. Pkt. 30c

Woody shrub. Flowers blue, 2-ft. tall, June.

—gardenii. PENS-92. Pkt. 40c

—garretiae. PENS-19. Pkt. 50c

Rather low with several erect stems 8-16" high with a few tiny green leaves and quite large deep blue flowers on narrow spikes, very desirable for small rock garden.

—gentianoides hybridum gr. fl. PENS-97. Pkt. 35c

Mette's special strain, all giant flowered in mixed colors.

—glaber. PENS-21. Pkt. 35c

Procurrent habit, fine purple blue, early and hardy, 1-ft., best in coarse soil. There is a sky-blue strain which we may be able to offer next year.

—gloxinioides, Sensation. PENS-62. Pkt. 30c

Extremely showy flowers of many colors, fine for cutting; flowers for a long time the first season if started indoors. HHP, 2 ft.

—grandiflorus. PENS-22. Pkt. 35c

Very popular and showy; stout glaucous leaves and stems to 6 ft., carrying numerous large lavender blue flowers. Fine border plant, very hardy.

—grandiflorus, ssp. albus. PENS-23. Pkt. 30c

Comes about 50% true white flowers, but the white flower is all white, no lavender, a sport from the type.

—Lavender Form. PENS-66. Pkt. 50c

—heterophyllus. PENS-77. Pkt. 75c

A showy and very variable species from California, not reliably hardy in the Midwest and East but will survive with

PHYLLODOCE (fi-LOH-doh-see)

Mountain Heath. Dwarf evergreen shrubs suitable for the rock garden, requiring moist peaty soil and partial shade. They are very hardy.

—**empetrioris.** PHYL-1. Pkt. 25c
A neat with needle-like leaves and stems strewn with small red bells, from our western mountains; grows above timber line in grassy meadows, bogs or volcanic ash and should be treated like Heather in the garden although it will need more moisture; very showy and choice for the sunny rock garden, 1 ft., HSH.

PHYSOSTEGIA

(fi-soh-STEE-ji-ah)

False Dragonhead. Obedient Plant. Hardy perennials of Mint Family, succeeding in any good soil, thriving best in a cool, moist place with some shade. They make beautiful border flowers and also for cut flowers.

—**virginica.** Mixed. PHOS-3x. Pkt. 20c
Grows 2-4 ft. tall, flowers in spikes at tips of the branches; the stems die down to the ground during the winter; make excellent cut flowers, HP.

PHYSALIS (FIS-a-lis)

The Ground Cherry, whose tomato-like fruit is enclosed in a balloon-like calyx. They are easily grown, but may be started indoors like tomatoes so that they will fruit earlier. The Chinese Lantern Plant is frequently grown for its brilliant orange "balloons" which are prized for winter bouquets.

—**minima.** PSAL-1. Pkt. 30c

PIERIS (py-ER-is)

Evergreen shrubs and small trees native of N. Am. and Asia, of Heath Family. They grow best in sheltered positions and some are grown in the greenhouse; moist sandy loam with peat or leaf mold best. Easily grown from seed.

—**floribunda.** PIER-3. Pkt. 50c
Handsome small evergreen shrub, may be used with conifers for foundation plantings, or among rhododendrons; rather small glossy leaves, and short spikes of little white bells which are formed months before they open, and make the plant attractive for a long time. HS, 3 ft.

—**formosa.** PIER-1. Pkt. 25c
Drooping panicles to 6 in. long of unshaped white or pink tinged flowers 1/3 in. long; shrub or small tree to 20 ft., rather tender.

—**japonica.** PIER-4. Pkt. 50c
Magnificent large shrub, evergreen; little white unshaped flowers in clustered sprays to 5" long; fairly hardy to Mass. in sheltered locations. HS, to 30 ft.

—**ovalifolia.** PIER-2. Pkt. 25c
Deciduous or semi-evergreen shrub with short sprays of oblong white bells. 40 ft.

—**taiwansensis.** PIER-5. Pkt. 50c
Compact evergreen shrub with long glossy leaves; long arched racemes of white unshaped flowers in April; rare, beautiful and fairly hardy. HS, 6-10 ft.

PLATYCODON (plat-i-KOH-don)

—**grandiflorum.** Mixed. PLTY-1. Pkt. 15c
A popular perennial of the Bluebell Family with showy white and blue flowers known as Balloon Flower. Flowers borne at end of slender leafy stems are bell or star-shaped; very useful in the rock garden or border and considered by many gardeners as the most beautiful hardy plant in cultivation; thrives in deep well drained sandy loam soil, easily grown from seed planted early in the spring.

PLECTRITIS

—**congesta.** PLEC-1. Pkt. 50c

PLEIOTAXIS

—**species.** PLEI-1. Pkt. 50c
S. Rhodesian perennial, 4 ft., tall, very handsome, bright crimson flowers in large thistle-like heads, stem and leaves cottony.

PLUMBAGO

Leadwort. Shrubby plants hardy in S. but not in N. They grow in good soil and usually the old plant can be cut back severely in the spring.

—**zeyheri.** PLUM-1. Pkt. 50c
A rare shrub from S. Rhodesia, pure white flowers, like some shade, drought resistant, flowers in summer.

PODOPHYLLUM

(pod-oh-FIL-um)

Perennial plants best grown in shady places.

—**emodi.** PODO-1. Pkt. 40c
A Himalayan relative of the common Mayapple of northern woods but much more handsome; mottled bronzy "umbrella" leaves and flowers white, mottled pink followed by brilliant scarlet fruits which are said to be edible; fully hardy and easy from seed which may require several weeks to germinate; woodland or shady RG.

—**species.** PODO-2. Pkt. 50c
Collected in western China by Dr. Hu, this has very showy red fruits and handsome branches, true name still unknown. Shade.

POLEMONIUM

(pol-ee-MOH-ni-um)

Small genus (Phlox Family) tall and dwarf, hardy perennials, very few annuals. The blue, white or violet flowers are showy and the foliage resembling fern fronds. Thrive in deep well drained loamy soil. The dwarf species make fine rock garden plants; the taller ones for the border.

—**carneum.** POLE-6. Pkt. 25c
A lovely plant for RG or front of border; trumpet-shaped flowers of soft to rich pink over ferny foliage; like a bit of shade and is rather short-lived. HP, 1 1/2 ft.

—**Coeruleum gracile.** POLE-1. Pkt. 20c
(Jacob's Ladder, Charity, Greek-vale-rian). Grows 2 ft., fern-like leaves and gorgeous sky-blue flowers with yellow stamens.

—**Coeruleum, Large Flowered Blue.** POLE-2. Pkt. 15c
Extra large flowered strain.

—**haydeni.** POLE-3. Pkt. 20c
A very good native western species found on rock slides, blue or white flowers, 1-ft. tall. May-Aug.

—**occidentale.** POLE-4. Pkt. 25c
Native western bog species, robust growth.

—**pulcherrimum.** POLE-5. Pkt. 25c
Easy and beautiful, rather short lived but self sows just enough to keep going; pale blue flowers, light woodland soils to gravels with leaf mold, gray foliage, fine rock garden plant, 6" high, HP.

POINCIANA (poin-si-AY-nah)

A very popular tropical genus of shrubs and trees of the Pea Family, all native of warm regions; when in bloom they are among the most beautiful shrubs or trees. Can be grown in the warmer parts of the South and easy from seed. Thrive in dry soils; soak seed in warm water before sowing and plant in sandy soil. It is well to soak seeds of Poinciana in warm water a few hours before planting and transplant seedling immediately the first true leaves appear.

—**gilliesii.** POIN-2. Pkt. 50c
Straggling shrub or tree, not prickly, flowers light yellow with bright red stamens; pods 4" long, native S. Am.

—**purcherrima.** POIN-1. Pkt. 50c
Shrubby with delicate evergreen mimosa-like leaves and very showy red and yellow flowers with long red stamens; hardy only in the far South but may be grown in the greenhouse and planted out in summer. Does well in poor sandy soil in hot dry locations.

—**purcherrima, var. flava.** POIN-3. Pkt. 50c
A stronger grower, with golden yellow flowers; glabrous shrub to 10 ft., flowers have bright red stamens 2 1/2" long, pods 4" long.

POTENTILLA

(poh-ten-TIL-ah)

Perennials suitable for beds and borders, with some excellent rock garden plants; thrive in sunny locations in any good garden soil but prefer sandy soils. blooming from July to September.

—**argyrophylla.** POTIL-11. Pkt. 25c
Sprays of showy yellow flowers an inch across and silky leaves; for front of border or edge of R.G. on sun, 16 in., HP.

—**argyrophylla atrosanguinea.** POTIL-15. Pkt. 50c
Silvery foliage and scarlet flowers, 9" tall, HP.

—**climane.** POTIL-10. Pkt. 25c
A silver-leaved trailer, with beautiful salmon-rose flowers, for the border or large rock garden, HP, 1 1/4 ft.

—**gibsoni, Scarlet.** POTIL-1. Pkt. 20c
Flowers June-October, 1 ft.

—**Nepalensis, Miss Willmott.** POTIL-5. Pkt. 20c

Bright carmine, best of species.

—**White Beauty.** POTIL-6. Pkt. 20c
Fountains of snowy blossoms, foliage in autumn turns to bronze maroon, 1 1/2 ft.

—**fragiformis.** POTIL-13. Pkt. 25c

Syn. megalantha. Beautiful strawberry-like leaves of green velvet, flowers golden yellow, nearly 1" across, to 8" high, HP.

—**fruticosa.** POTIL-8. Pkt. 50c
One of the best shrubs for the rock garden bearing tiny rose-like flowers all summer; yellow or rarely pure white. A variable plant in stature and habit of growth, ranging from prostrate forms to 3 ft. bushes. Easy from seed. It may be also used as a low hedge; not at all fussy about soil or exposure.

—**nepalensis Hybrids.** POTIL-2. Pkt. 20c
Rose to rosy crimson color hybrids.

—**Warrensi.** POTIL-3. Pkt. 15c
Large flowers in massed golden color, very good, 18 inches.

—**Potentilla Blend.** POTIL-7X. Pkt. 15c
Contains many kinds.

POPPY

(Common name for the genus Papaver.) These beautiful flowers come in both annual and perennial sorts; they have a great range of color and we offer some new strains and varieties that are gorgeous. They are easily grown by sowing seeds direct in the garden very early in the spring and in milder climates, even in the fall; their best show is in mass plantings in the border. The annuals especially resent transplanting; full sun and well drained soil is required.

—**alpinum.** POPY-25. Pkt. 30c
—**bracteatum.** POPY-1. Pkt. 10c
Hardy perennial and differing from P. orientale in its solid colored petals and leafy bracts below the flowers.

—**lateritum.** POPY-24. Pkt. 40c
—**Mac's Special Blend.** POPY-21. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 50c

—**Sunbeam Mixture.** POPY-6. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25
A special high class blend of varieties and new hybrids, 2 ft., full color range.

—**The Empress.** POPY-7. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered type in delightful salmon-rose shades.

—**Sanford Giants.** POPY-20. Pkt. 15c
Mammoth flowers with a fine range of colors, husky grower.

—**orientale, Scarlet.** POPY-8. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 55c

Hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers. These not only will make a gorgeous showing in the border but in wild places, edge of woods and waste places, they seem to hold their own.

—**orientale, Victoria.** POPY-9. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c

A beautiful salmon-pink with black blotches.

—**orientale, Mixed.** POPY-10. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 90c

Collected from several sources both here and in Europe, and containing many fine varieties and hybrids. Scatter 1/2 oz. along the highway—very early!

RHOEAS-SHIRLEY POPPY:

(Corn or Flanders Poppy). The common field Poppy of Europe and Asia, and in the Shirley type, it has become very popular in America, coming in many colors and shades. Thin plants to 3-4 in. apart, they should be sown very early in the spring, in the South in the late fall. Hardy annuals, petals are crinkled.

—**American Legion.** POPY-11. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c

A dazzling orange-scarlet with black mark, very pretty in masses.

—**Cavalcade.** POPY-12. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c

Double Begonia-flowered in a rich orange-scarlet color, very large flowers and most attractive, one of the better new varieties, 2 ft.

—**Dazzler.** POPY-13. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c

A beautiful double flowered orange-scarlet Begonia-flowered flower.

—**Ryburgh Hybrids.** POPY-14. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Beautiful double Anemone-flowered in satiny shades of white, pink and old rose with white centers.

—**Sweet Briar.** POPY-15. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Beautiful double Begonia-like flowers in a pretty Wild-Rose pink.

—**Begonia, Flowered Mixed.** POPY-16. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c

Showy double flowers in many colors and shades, 30 in. tall.

—**All-Double Blend.** POPY-17. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 45c

Lovely and dainty shades in beautiful satiny flowers, many edged and shaded with other colors.

—**Single Shirley, Mixed.** POPY-18. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c

Contains all the single flowered varieties in huge satiny and brilliant colors; in large plantings these make a gorgeous sight. Try sowing them along roads, etc.

NUDICAULE:

(Iceland Poppy.) A perennial, to 1 ft., blooming the first year from seed and rarely lasting more than 3 years. Its flowers are very beautiful and comes in a number of charming varieties, April to June.

—**Amurensis, Yellow.** POPY-2. Pkt. 15c (Yellow Wonder). Sensational new Poppy with showy Buttercup yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems, easy, established plants often start blooming in March.

—**Coonara Pink.** POPY-3. Pkt. 15c
Gorgeous rose tints of varying intensity, a true strain; soft pink to deep rose, apricot, salmon, etc., 1 1/2 ft.

—**El Monte.** POPY-4. Pkt. 15c
A new, beautiful deep tangerine-orange large fringed flower.

—**Imperial Jewels.** POPY-5. Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25

A new superb strong stemmed flower in an extra large color range, a gorgeous display.

—**Gartford Giant Hybrids.** POPY-19. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 50c

Giant crinkly petalled flowers on long stems, ideal cut flowers if picked in bud; beautiful colors in white, orange and reds picotee-edged, 2 1/2-3 ft.

—**Haddon Strain.** POPY-19H. Pkt. 50c

This is an extra good strain of the Gartford Poppy, grown in England.

—**Kelmscott Strain.** POPY-22. Pkt. 20c; 1/2 oz. 50c

The flowers of our new Kelmscott Strain are larger than we have ever seen before on any variety of Iceland Poppy, often measuring 3" across. Although the petals are of heavier texture they have the same delicate waxy appearance; the stems are longer and so much more stiffer they tend

—**Blends of all kinds.** POPY-23. Pkt. 15c

Milkwort. Annual and perennials found glass or in the warmer sections of the country; the hardy native species do well in light soil and partial shade.

—**arilata.** POLG-1. Pkt. 30c

POLYGONUM

(poh-LIG-oh-num)

Large genus of annual and perennial greenhouse and hardy plants, of variable habits. Easy culture in good garden soil. Most of the annuals can be planted early in the spring in open ground.

—**amplexicaule.** POLY-2. Pkt. 30c
A handsome border perennial with rather heart-shaped leaves and crowded spikes 6 inches long of small rose-pink or white flowers, HP, 3-4 ft.

—**emodi.** POLY-5. Pkt. 25c

—**orientale, Rubin.** POLY-1. Pkt. 20c
Hardy annual, an interesting cut flower and border plant with red flowers, flowers July-October, 1 1/2 ft.

—**macrophyllum.** POLY-3. Pkt. 30c

—**mollis.** POLY-5. Pkt. 35c
A shrubby species, with leaves downy beneath, and long narrow panicles of small white flowers. Will grow in moist places. HB, 3 ft. or more.

PORTULACA

(POHR-tew-lak-ka)

Usually treated as a hardy annual in the North although they are perennials. They are especially pretty in beds, borders, edging or in the rock garden, requiring full sun and average garden soil on the loamy side; they stand dry situations. Seed should be sown direct to the garden, mixing some soil with the seed and then pressing the surface of the bed so as to make a contact between the seed and the soil, sow in April. Plants are low growing and the flowers are very beautiful, 2-3 in. tall.

—**grandiflora, Double Mixed.** PORT-1. Pkt. 20c

Extra select, the flowers look like little roses, in pink, lavender, yellow, orange and red shades, very showy, 4 in. tall.

—**Single Jewels.** PORT-2. Pkt. 20c
A very free flowering dazzling crimson selection, about four times larger than ordinary single varieties.

—**Single Mixed.** PORT-3. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c

Bright glistening flowers in all the colors of Portulaca; they are especially pretty with their wide open flowers.

—**All Mixed.** PORT-4X. Pkt. 15c
A hand made blend of all.

PRIMULA (PRIM-you-la)

Primroses. A very large genus, mostly low growing and flower parts always in 5's. They are exceedingly useful plants and adapted to various uses. We will attempt to divide the offerings into classes to make selections easier. They require a deep moist soil, coolness with some shade, sow seed late in fall or very early in spring. Greenhouse species follow special cultural requirements.

—**alpicola luna.** PRIM-54. Pkt. 50c
(Often listed as P. microdonta alpicola Luna). The Moonlight primrose, with dangling bells of soft lemon-yellow, powdered with white meal; an easy species for moist semi-shaded places in RG or north-facing border, HP, 1 ft.

—**auricula (Hayward).** PRIM-36. Pkt. 50c
Seed saved from a collection of choice plants in many diverse colors and shades. Height 6-12 inches, HP.

—**Hayward.** PRIM-37. Pkt. 50c

Seed saved from segregated plants with flowers of a fine deep crimson only.

—**aurantiaca hybrids.** PRIM-52. Pkt. 50c
A fine collection from Jack Drake.

—**Berrywell.** PRIM-55. Pkt. 50c

—**bulleyana.** PRIM-43. Pkt. 50c

Candelabra Type. Lovely orange, red and yellow flowers, 18" tall, HP, dandy for bog garden.

—**burmanica.** PRIM-39. Pkt. 50c
Candelabra type, purple flowers.

—**calderiana.** PRIM-16. Pkt. 90c
(Often incorrectly called P. roylei). A member of the group containing P. edgeworthii and P. scapigera, which are currently causing a sensation in Primula circles. Flowers 1 in. across, royal purple or rich maroon, darker in the center, with yellow eye, borne in many-flowered umbels on short stems. Grown in sheltered north facing crevice or in a pot, in soil rich in humus with some winter protection from sudden changes in temperature; very rare in cultivation.

—**candelabara hybrids.** PRIM-42. Pkt. 50c

These are a very select strain with deep rich colors varying from purple and crimson right thru to yellow; they are very easy to grow; from Jack Drake's collection.

—**chionantha.** PRIM-38. Pkt. 50c

Ruby-red fleshy leaves and flat cymes of yellow flowers, 3" HP.

—**capitata.** PRIM-23. Pkt. 50c

Rich Tyrian purple, leaves whitish beneath, a lovely species, 1 1/2 ft., HP.

—**cockburniana.** PRIM-50. Pkt. 50c

Tiny candelabra with fiery copper-orange flowers.

—**denticulata.** PRIM-2. Pkt. 25c

Dense heads of pale blue-purple flowers. Hardy alpine species used in rock garden.

—**elongata.** PRIM-13. Pkt. 35c

Related to P. obliqua and of similar needs, the elongated flowers are pale yellow, 1 ft., HP.

—**elwesiana.** PRIM-17. Pkt. 50c

A very rare and unusual species, often placed in the related genus Omphalogramma, as its flower parts are in sixes instead of fives; the flowers are rather bell-shaped, with long fringed lobes of rich purple; does best in cool moist climates, seed is slow germinating, HP, 1 ft.

—**floribunda.** PRIM-29. Pkt. 50c

A greenhouse plant, though able to stand some frost; heads of golden yellow flowers. TP, 8"

—**florindae.** PRIM-53. Pkt. 50c

A giant to 4 ft. with drooping yellow bells in large heads.

—**japonica.** PRIM-25. Pkt. 50c

Purple-crimson flowers, fine for naturalizing in wet places, 2 ft., HP.

—**japonica, Etal Hybrid, PINK.** PRIM-44. Pkt. 50c

A Jack Drake selection.

—**japonica Postford White.** PRIM-45. Pkt. 75c

This is by far the best white Primula and comes quite true from seed; a Jack Drake Strain.

—**kashmiriana.** PRIM-37. Pkt. 50c

Identical with P. denticulata except possibly in the color of meal on the leaves; crowded heads of lavender in earliest spring. HP, 1 ft.

—**kewensis.** PRIM-3. Pkt. 30c

Golden yellow fragrant flowers, usually grown under glass, a well known hybrid.

—**kingii.** PRIM-19. Pkt. 50c

Bells of rich purple or blood crimson, over small leathery oval leaves; a most beautiful species but quite difficult; best grown in light shade in cold frame or

—**leucophylla.** PRIM-56. Pkt. 50c

An Oxlip, easy in moist semi-shaded positions, good for open woodland; rather small soft yellow flowers and yellowish leaves. HP, 12"

—**malacoides, Mixed.** PRIM-4. Pkt. 35c

Fairy Primroses, a delicate looking plant popular as a winter greenhouse plant. Seeds sown in March will produce plants in late fall.

—**Heinemann's Baby Rose.** PRIM-31. Pkt. 50c

A new Heinemann P. malacoides, in a beautiful shade of rose on a compact plant.</

RANUNCULUS

(rah-NUN-ku-lus)

A large genus widely distributed and known under the names of Buttercup and Crowfoot. The Buttercups are perennial and easily grown from seed; the Crowfoots have yellow flowers and both do well in well drained soil and sunny positions. Most of the species are perennial. Many of the Crowfoots make fine rock garden plants.

ASIATICUS: (Turban or Persian Buttercup). It is grown in the greenhouse or outdoors during summer and not considered hardy. It has tuberous roots which should be taken up and stored over winter. It must be grown cool and likes a moist atmosphere.

—hirsellus. **RUN-4. Pkt. 50c**
A very variable Asiatic species and in its best forms, with 2 inch flowers of yellow, white or pale rose, on short stems; perennial and a plant well worth growing.

—hindleyi. **RUN-5. Pkt. 25c**

—montanus. **RUN-6. Pkt. 35c**

A very choice non-spreading species for RG in sun; dense tufts of cut leaves, and large golden buttercups in early spring. HP, 4".

—superbus. **RUN-3. Pkt. 25c**
Beautiful spring flowers in shades of pink, white, red, yellow and rose; sow seeds in flower pot, covered with glass as germination requires 30-40 days, perennial.

RHODANTE

—manglesi. **RHOD-2. Pkt. 10c**
Rose, everlasting, hardy annual.

RHODODENDRON

(roh-doh-DEN-dron)

They are easy to grow if given a few special attention to their requirements. They all prefer acid soils, most of them do best in partial shade and the evergreen sorts need wind protection. All dislike hot sunshine. Their gorgeous flowers and magnificent foliage well repay those who give them the attention necessary. About all are at home on the Pacific coast, they also can be grown in the South but in the North only the hardy species should be attempted. They all require an acid soil between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2, containing much fibrous material; the roots grow near the surface and thus should be provided with moisture but not a soggy soil.

—aeruginosum. **RODN-1. Pkt. 75c**
A compact head of about 10 flowers 1 1/2 in. long, lilac rose to reddish purple, spotted with deeper color, 6-8 ft. (Campanulatum Series).

—albrechtii. **RHON-24. Pkt. 75c**
A deciduous Azalea with vivid rose flowers and leaves that turn bright yellow in the Autumn; hardy to Boston; late blooming and fine for open woodland. Azalea species, Camadense subspecies, 3-5 ft.

—anthopogon. **ROHN-3. Pkt. 75c**
An alpine species with fair-sized pink flowers resembling Daphne in appearance, 2 ft. It is said that this species cannot endure clay soil and it needs an open northerly exposure. (Anthopogon Series).

—arboresum. **RODN-2. Pkt. 75c**
A glorious tender tree-like species, for mild climates only. The flowers are up to 2 inches across, deep scarlet with deeper dots and in huge clusters. Grows as much as 40 ft. (Arboresum Series).

—Aucklandii. **RODN-31. Pkt. 75c**

—auritum. **RHON-32. Pkt. 75c**

—augustinii. **RHON-33. Pkt. 75c**

—Azor. **RHON-51. Pkt. 75c**

—Azor x Griesonianum. **RHON-60. Pkt. 75c**

—barbatum. **ROHN-4. Pkt. 75c**

Another rather tender tree-30-60 ft. high with somewhat smaller flowers of deep crimson or blood red, in dense trusses. (Barbatum Series).

—brachyanthum. **RHON-33. Pkt. 75c**

—caceruleum. **RHON-3. Pkt. 75c**

—camellaeiflorum. **ROHN-5. Pkt. 75c**

Sometimes epiphytic, rather tender, with flowers inch-wide, white tinged pink and borne singly. For greenhouse culture in the North, 2-6 ft. (Camellaeiflorum Series).

—campanulatum. **RHON-6. Pkt. 75c**

Loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 inch long, ranging in color from white to shades of purple; a very early bloomer, shrub 12-18 ft. tall. (Campanulatum Series).

—campbelliae. **ROHN-20. Pkt. 75c**

A geographical form of Rh. arboreum, with rose-purple flowers and rusty leaves; tender. (Arboresum Series).

—campylocarpum. **RHON-7. Pkt. 75c**

Perhaps the finest yellow-flowered species, a moderate-sized rounded bush, 4-8 ft. tall. Has loose trusses of flowers 1 1/2 in. long and 2 in. across, clear canary-yellow or pale yellow, sometimes with a faint crimson blotch at the base. (Thompsonii Series).

—carolinianum. **RHON-35. Pkt. 75c**

—ciliatum. **RHON-8. Pkt. 75c**

A tender species for greenhouse or very mild climates, with 2 in. flowers either white or tinged rose; extremely free flowering and handsome; 3 ft. tall. (Maddenii Series).

—cinnabarinum. **RHON-9. Pkt. 75c**

A magnificent species with rather tubular or brick-red, free flowering. Well worth trying, especially south of New York, 6 ft. lar flowers up to 2 in. long, of cinnabar (Cinnabarinum Series).

—crassum. **RHON-36. Pkt. 75c**

—calousiae. **RHON-10. Pkt. 75c**

An epiphytic with fragrant flowers, 3 1/2 in. long, white tinged externally with rose; lemon scented. For cool greenhouse, and one of the finest of all species. (Maddenii Series).

—decorum. **RHON-37. Pkt. 75c**

—deleense. **RHON-38. Pkt. 75c**

—desquamatum. **RHON-39. Pkt. 75c**

—eleginoides. **RHON-11. Pkt. 75c**

A very small alpine shrub with solitary bright yellow or reddish purple flowers about 1 in. across. For slightly shaded positions in the rock garden. (Lepidotum Series).

—falconeri. **RHON-21. Pkt. 75c**

—formosum. **RHON-25. Pkt. 75c**

Sweet scented, flowers 2 in. long, white flushed yellow and rose; very beautiful species and not hardy in N. Maddenii Series (Gibsonii).

—fulgens. **RHON-12. Pkt. 75c**

—glacum. **RHON-13. Pkt. 75c**

A dwarf shrub with inch-long flowers of pale old rose; very aromatic foliage.

A good one for the front of the border. (Glaucum Series).

—grande. **RHON-14. Pkt. 75c**

A magnificent small tree with enormous leaves and big flowers of white or cream with purple blotches, in big clusters, pink in bud. Hardy on the West Coast. (Grande Series).

—Griffithianum. **RHON-22. Pkt. 75c**

A magnificent species with flowers up to 2 1/2 in. long and 6 in. across, white with green spots often flushed with pink, a shrub to 10 ft., tender (Fortunei Series).

—hippophaeoides. **RHON-42. Pkt. 75c**

—hirsutum. **Alpen Rose.** **RHON-29. Pkt. 75c**

This seed comes from Northern Ireland and is probably the only Rhododendron that will tolerate any lime, it is especially hardy and should stand northern winters; it also has been found in the Swiss Alps at 2700 ft.

—hodgsonii. **RHON-15. Pkt. 75c**

A tall shrub with rather small flowers that open dark magenta-purple and fade to a dull lilac. The shiny green foliage is particularly handsome; rather tender. (Falconeri Series).

—impeditum. **RHON-43. Pkt. 75c**

—Johnstonianum. **RHON-44. Pkt. 75c**

—Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. **RHON-26. Pkt. 75c**

Very fragrant huge white flowers, tender, beautiful.

—lanatum. **RHON-16. Pkt. 75c**

A bush or small tree with good sized flowers of pale yellow with crimson spots; one of the more fussy species but attractive when well grown. (Campanulatum Series).

—Maddenii. **RHON-23. Pkt. 75c**

Very sweet scented white flowers 1 1/4 in. long, tender but fine for the cool greenhouse, 9 ft. (Maddenii Series).

—micranthum. **RHON-45. Pkt. 75c**

—molle. **RHON-46. Pkt. 75c**

—monpinense. **RHON-27. Pkt. 50c**

Early flowering white, dwarf species, one of the very best; seed from a valuable English collection.

—oleifolium. **RHON-47. Pkt. 75c**

—oreotrophes. **RHON-48. Pkt. 75c**

—polylepis. **RHON-49. Pkt. 75c**

—pubescens. **RHON-50. Pkt. 75c**

—punctatum. **RHON-21. Pkt. 75c**

A tall and vigorous growing species from Asia Minor with rather narrow leaves and head of 10-15 lilac-purple flowers about 2" across. Much grown in England and one of the parents of many garden hybrids; not quite hardy N. of Philadelphia, it is very useful for grafting stock even in cold regions; mass plantings in light woodlands can be very effective.

—racemosum. **RHON-51. Pkt. 75c**

—var. oleifolium. **RHON-52. Pkt. 75c**

—ravum. **RHON-53. Pkt. 75c**

—rubiginosum. **RHON-54. Pkt. 75c**

—Schlippenbachii. **RHON-55. Pkt. 75c**

—Smirnowii. **RHON-56. Pkt. 75c**

—sutchuenense. **RHON-57. Pkt. 75c**

—thompsonii. **RHON-17. Pkt. 75c**

One of the finest of all, 2 inch flowers of deep blood red, fleshy and waxy, extremely free blooming. A tall bush, with rounded bluish-green leaves. Unfortunately attempts to grow it outside in the East have not been successful. (Thompsonii Series).

—var. candelabrum. **RHON-18. Pkt. 75c**

A variety with paler colored flowers.

—tephropeplum. **RHON-28. Pkt. 50c**

Very hardy dwarf shrub with rose-red flowers.

—tsangpoensis. **RHON-58. Pkt. 75c**

—triflorum. **RODN-30. Pkt. 75c**

—wrightii. **RHON-19. Pkt. 75c**

A small tree with large rounded umbels of pale yellow flowers, spotted with crimson. Very attractive and early flowering; has not been tried in the East to our knowledge. (Lacteam Series).

—Williamsianum hybrids. **RHON-62. Pkt. 75c**

—yunnanense. **RHON-61. Pkt. 75c**

RHEUM (REE-um)

(roh-doh-HY-pok-jis)

Beautiful little bulbous plants from So. Afr., very rare in cultivation; making a dense tuft of short grassy leaves and bearing throughout the summer, flat 6-pointed stars 3/4 in. across; like moist but well drained sandy soil, in half shade; hardiness uncertain but will stand 20 degrees. They can be wintered in a cool basement window, apparently they prefer not to dry out completely.

—baurii. **RHOX-1. Pkt. \$1.00**

The most showy with brilliant rose to white flowers, flowering all summer and makes a charming pot plant as well; slow to increase and very rare in seed; from Basotiland; cool positions, hardy.

—acuminatum. **RHEM-2. Pkt. 50c**

A relatively dwarf shrub with stems and flowers a deep red-purple; most effective against background of foliage, HP, 2-3 ft.

RHODCHYPOXIS

(roh-doh-HY-pok-jis)

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—acuminatum. **RHEM-2. Pkt. 50c**

A relatively dwarf shrub with stems and flowers a deep red-purple; most effective against background of foliage, HP, 2-3 ft.

—borboniensis arboreus. **RIC-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c**

One of largest types, red stems and red leaves with a flower to 10 ft.

—cambodaensis. **RIC-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c**

Dark foliage, blackish purple stems.

—Gibsonii. **RIC-3. Pkt. 20c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 75c**

Dwarf with dark foliage with a metallic lustre.

—Major. **RIC-4. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c**

(Communis). Tall tree Caster Oil Plant. Leaves large, sometimes 3-ft. across.

—Red Spire. **RIC-5. Pkt. 25c**

Very showy Ricinus.

—zanzibariensis. **RIC-6. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c**

A large variety with little if any red

color to the foliage, large flat seeds, mottled bright red over gray or brown ground color.

—viridis. **RIC-7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c**

—Mixed. **RIC-8X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 55c**

ROHDEA (ROH-dee-ah)

—japonica. **ROHD-1. Pkt. 25c**

Sacred Lily of China. Highly ornamental foliage plant for pot culture, useful for house culture. They can be grown outdoors in a shady place in mild climates.

BOMAREA (boh-MAY-ree-ah)

S. Am. twining plants grown in the GH in N. and outdoors in the S., making good pot plants if liberally fed or they can be grown in greenhouse bench; good loam, leafmold and sand with some manure and plenty of water when growing.

—Andean Species. **BOMA-1. Pkt. 50c**

ROMULEA

Crocus-like bulbs for outdoor growing; flowers lilac, purple, yellow, closely allied to the Crocus but not as hardy, not common in U.S.

—bulbicodium. **ROMU-1. Pkt. 50c**

Pale lilac flowers, yellow center tinted golden brown, striped with blue outside, from S. Africa.

—hartungii. **ROMU-2. Pkt. 50c**

A hort. variety from S. Africa.

ROSE

We list here those species of the genus Rosa that are shrub-like and that can be grown from seed. The seed, as a rule, should be planted outdoors in late autumn or early spring, best in a frame, for protection.

—hillieri. **ROSA-6. Pkt. 50c**

R. pruhoniciana. Hybrid between R. willmottiae and R. moyesii, flowers bright pink.

—highdownsail. **ROSE-4. Pkt. 50c**

—harrisoni. **ROSE-5. Pkt. 40c**

—multiflora. **ROSE-3. Pkt. 20c**

The thorny type, trailing or climbing shrub with fragrant white flowers like clustered blackberry blossoms. Use as under stock for garden roses.

—polyantha nana. **ROSE-1. Pkt. 20c**

This is a selection with flowers in white, blush or pink and rose, the flowers are tiny and cover the bush. Easily grown from seed, and many even form flowers the first year. Fine for rock garden, edging or pot plant, perennial.

—sericea. **ROSE-2. Pkt. 25c**

Himalayan Wild Rose. Single white flowers.

RUBUS (ROO-bus)

Brambles. Native shrubby plants of the colder regions, belonging to the Rose Family. Some are especially good fruits and a few grown as ornamentals.

—moluccanus. **RUBS-1. Pkt. 20c**

Very robust species with very variable leaves, white flowers and red succulent fruits; a tropical species, perhaps tender.

RUDBECKIA (rud-BEK-i-ah)

Coneflower. Conical shaped disks of daisy-like flowers; they thrive in any soil and either sun or partial shade, the seeds can be planted early outdoors or started indoors. They are sturdy growers and make fine displays in mass plantings in the border.

—amplexicanlis. **RUD-1. Pkt. 15c**

3-ft. tall, flowering July-Sept., golden yellow with dark black center.

—Autumn Tints. **RUD-2. Pkt. 10c**

Golden yellow petals with dark centers, in many different shades, 1-1 1/2 ft. tall, they make a showy display in the autumn when most flowers are gone.

—bicolor. **Golden Sunset.** **RUD-3. Pkt. 10c**

Double, golden flowers, hardy annual.

—flava. **RUD-4. Pkt. 15c**

Perennial, blooming May-June, 2-ft., golden yellow flowers and dark centers.

—hirta. **Herbward.** **RUD-5. Pkt. 15c**

A Swiss novelty, biennial cut flower, flowering first year mostly red colored.

—Star of Kelydon. **RUD-7. Pkt. 10c**

Golden yellow with dark brown central disc, long stems, 2-2 1/2 ft. biennial.

—My Joy. **RUD-10. Pkt. 20c**

A new German variety, large pure golden yellow with black center, 4-in. across, 2-ft. perennial. It is an exceptionally good cut sort, June-Frost.

—New Hybrids. **RUD-9. Pkt. 10c**

This contains many different forms and will produce a mass of cut flowers. Perennial.

—newmanni. **RUD-12. Pkt. 20c**

Large flowers of pinkish petals and large dark cone, petals hang downward giving it an extra pretty effect, fine both as a border plant or for cutting. July-Sept., 2-ft., perennial.

—purpurea gr. fl. **RUD-11. Pkt. 15c**

Giant Purple Coneflower. Large reddish purple flowers 4-in. across with a black purple cone, 3-ft., blooms all summer.

—Starlight. **RUD-13. Pkt. 15c**

Large semi-double flowers ranging from primrose yellow to mahogany with many showy bicolors having mahogany centers, 3-ft., blooms all summer, hardy annual.

—Rudbeckia Blend. **RUD-14X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c**

Made up of many varieties and in all species including all those offered above with hybrids also. A lot of beautiful flowers till frost.

RUMEX (RU-meks)

While most are weeds and not suitable for gardens, we list those that do have garden value. Easily grown from seed.

—flexuosus. **RUEM-1. Pkt. 30c**

A curiosity from New Zealand, like a brown seaweed, probably not very hardy.

SABAL (SAY-bal)

Palmetto. About 20 species of spineless and often stemless palms, native from N.C. southward. Those that make trunks are very ornamental and can be grown in tubs and wintered in the greenhouse.

—texana. **SABL-1. Pkt. 50c**

Texas Palm. A small ornamental palm native of Texas.

SALPIGLOSSUS

(sal-pi-GLOS-is)

Painted Tongue. Half hardy annuals from Chile, the "Paisly Flower", suggests well the exotic beauty of its coloring; rich velvety tones of purple, blue, yellow reds and white veined with gold. Flowers funnel-shaped, 2 1/2 in. across. They make their best growth during cool weather, flowering in July till frost; they are highly prized as cut flowers. Best in sandy soil and partial shade, not too rich for best coloring; started about July they make fine winter plants for indoors. Height 2-ft. They can be planted amongst perennials. The seed

mauves and lilac shades.
—**columbaria, Lavender.** SCAB-2. Pkt. 20c
Delicate lavender. Perennial in an attractive lavender-blue, 1½ ft.
—**Delicate Pink** SCAB-3. Pkt. 20c
Orchid pink with a pink sheen, 2 ft.
—**ptelecephala.** SCAB-16. Pkt. 50c
Pale pink perennial, 6", for scree RG.

—**Imperial Giants, Hybrids.** SCAB-4. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c
A great advance in annual Scabiosa development extremely large well formed flowers which are fully double, composed entirely of broad frilly petals, rounded bee-hive shape; plants very upright, long wiry stems and excellent for florist or garden planting; new and unusual colors, 3½-4 ft.
—**Imperial Giant, Blue Moon.** SCAB-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c
Large dark lavender-blue, made up of broad, heavy, waxy petals without the pin-cushion center, pretty.

—**Giant Flowering Hybrids.** SCAB-6. Pkt. 20c
An extra select large flowering compact hot house strain.
—**graminifolia.** SCAB-17. Pkt. 40c
Soft lavender flowers amid silvery foliage, 6" tall, fine for RG.

EIGHT SPECIAL STRAINS ANNUAL

SCABIOSA:
Definitely a much better strain than the ordinary strains; selected by one of the best flower seed growers thru many years, these varieties have been improved to near perfection in purity, size of bloom, as well as in the length of the strong wiry stems. We especially recommend these varieties to critical Scabiosa growers.
—**Ageratum Blue.** SCAB-7. Pkt. 10c;
Pretty light blue.
—**Azure Fairy.** SCAB-8. Pkt. 10c;
Azure blue, fine color.
—**Loveliness.** SCAB-9. Pkt. 10c;
Salmon rose shades.
—**Orchid Shades.** SCAB-10. Pkt. 10c;
Soft rose-lavender blends.
—**Peach Blossom.** SCAB-11. Pkt. 10c;
Peach blossom pink.

SPHAERALCEA

(see-RAL-see-ah)
Globe Mallows. Warm region plants and shrubs grown in gardens for their
—**Rosette.** SCAB-12. Pkt. 10c;
Deep suffused salmon.
—**Salmon Beauty.** SCAB-13. Pkt. 10c;
Pure salmon, rich coloring.
—**Shasta Improved.** SCAB-14. Pkt. 10c;
Pure white of enormous size.
—**Blend of Above 8 Varieties.** SCAB-15X. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.00

SCHIZANTHUS

(sky-ZAN-thus)
Beautifully marked and unusually formed flowers in chamomile, rose, lavender, and purple shades with fern-like foliage. Excellent for pot culture the year round and partly shaded beds, doing best in cool climate; pinch tops off young plants to induce bushy plants; for winter use, sow in Sept., for February to May bloom; for summer bloom outdoors, sow indoors in March, setting plants out when weather becomes warm in May. Schizanthus makes up beautifully in corsages, are long lasting and very pretty, 1½ ft.
—**Dr. Badger's Hybrids.** SCHZ-1. Pkt. 20c
Large flowers, brilliant range of colors from light pink to deep purple through rose, but without any whites. Each flower with a large golden blotch. Plants compact, 12-14 in. tall. Outstanding for the best florist's trade.
—**Butterfly Mixture.** SCHZ-2. Pkt. 15c
A fine bright mixture, free flowering, compact pyramidal plants, 12-15 in.
—**Chislehurst Hybrids.** SCHZ-4. Pkt. 15c
A large flowered pretty French strain in violet and purple shades.
—**Hurst Monarch.** SCHZ-7. Pkt. 25c
A compact growing strain in a beautiful blend and combination of colors.
—**wisetonensis.** SCHZ-6. Pkt. 20c
Hybrid between S. pinnatus and S. grahni showing many variations in color and form, rose shades, 16 in.
—**Schizanthus Blend.** SCHZ-5X. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 95c
Blend of above strains and others from different growers. High class in every way.

SCHOMBURGKIA
Epiphytes native of tropical America, flowers in terminal racemes or panicles; culture same as for Cattleya.
—**undulata.** SCHO-1. Pkt. \$1.00
To 12" high, sepals and petals wine-purple, very waxy lip with lateral lobes pale rose and mid-lobe purple; Dec.-July, native of Columbia.
SCILLA (SIL-ah)
Very attractive and popular bulbs of Lily family with rather narrow basal leaves and sprays of starry flowers in blue, white and pink. There are a great many species, only a few of which are known in gardens in this country; easily grown in any good soil and increase rapidly; many ideal for open woodlands.
—**Mixed Colors.** SILL-1. Pkt. 30c
Hispanica and Campanulata, Mixed, pink, white and blue flowers.

SECURIDACA

—**longipendunculata.** SECU-1. Pkt. 50c
Rhodesian Violet Tree. A very beautiful tree with small peck-like purple-pink flowers with perfums of violets, to 25 ft., not easy to raise.

SESBANIA

—**microphylla.** SESB-1. Pkt. 50c
Gracful plant for marshy ground or by pond; long willowy stems, golden pea-shaped flowers, ½" long, summer. From S. Rhodesia.
SEDUM (SEE-dum)
Mostly hardy, succulent or fleshy, erect or prostrate plants, easily grown and of much use in rock gardens. They do best in a light soil and a sunny location; no rock garden can be considered complete without its Sedums; they are especially appealing to children. Sow seed in summer when the seedlings can be wintered over for setting out in their permanent position in the spring, or they can be started in the spring.
—**acra.** SEDM-2. Pkt. 25c
A vigorous and spreading species for

RG, not to be put near choice plants; mats of rich green spangled with gold stars. HP, 4".
—**caeruleum, azureum.** SEDM-1. Pkt. 20c
Blue flowered annual for rockery.
—**liebergii.** SEDM-3. Pkt. 25c
A very fine species for RG, with fleshy spoon-shaped powdered leaves and sprays of golden stars. HP.
—**oreganum.** SEDM-5. Pkt. 50c
—**roseum.** SEDM-6. Pkt. 40c
—**tatarinowii.** SEDM-4. Pkt. 25c
Somewhat like the common Live-for-ever, but more dwarf, with loose heads of pale pink.

SEMPERVIVUM

(sem-per-VY-vum)
Succulent plants or sub-shrubs; leaves are thick and fleshy, generally forming rosettes, flowers are borne in dense heads, white, pink, greenish, yellow or purple; all the hardy sorts are suitable for rock work and borders, the tender sorts make good house plants or for summer bedding. They do well in any soil, even sandy, easily grown from seed sown in spring or late summer.
—**caespitosum.** SEMP-1. Pkt. 40c
A tender species from the Canary Isles, shrubby plant with lovely golden flowers.

SENECIO (se-NEE-shi-oh)
Groundsel. Large and variable genus, herbs, shrubs and trees belonging to Daisy Family, including the florist pot plant Cineraria. In general, they are easily grown in good loamy soil.
—**diversifolia.** SENE-5. Pkt. 25c
Low growing shrub with leyyow floors.
—**doronicum.** SENE-8. Pkt. 50c
Orange Daisy. Perennial, 1 ft., for RG.
—**jacqmontiana.** SENE-6. Pkt. 15c
Collected in the Himalayas, but we have no description as yet.
—**macroglossus.** SENE-7. Pkt. 50c
Cape Ivy. Bright yellow daisies, glossy green ivy-foliage, a herbaceous climber, HP, loves sun, also a good climber for cool greenhouse. From the Cape.
—**purshiana.** SENE-3. Pkt. 20c
A native western species, light gray foliage, 6-10 inches tall.
—**scandens.** SENE-4. Pkt. 25c
Very attractive low climber with loose panicles of yellow-rayed daisies in summer; fairly hardy but should have some winter protection in N. Fine grown against a south wall, HHP, 3-4 ft.

SHAMROCK
—**True Irish.** SHAM-1. Pkt. 20c
SIDALCEA (si-DAL-see-ah)
Flowers are like miniature Hollyhocks in spikes or clusters; should be planted in rich sandy soil; the perennial species bloom over a long period; usually about
—**Stark's Hybrids.** SIDA-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy perennial in a wide color range; flowers like miniature Hollyhocks, 3 ft.
SIEVERSIA (se-VER-se-ah)
A small group of Western plants closely related to, and often called, Geum; one or two are also found in N.E. Asia. They are rather dwarf, hardy perennials, with compound leaves and geum-like flowers, but are much more hardy; suited to the rock garden or wild garden. Culture same as for Geum.
—**ciliata.** SIEV-1. Pkt. 30c
Soft, rather hairy deep cut leaves and flowers of old rose and cream followed by plummy seed heads. A plant of cool grassy meadows in the Rockies, easily grown in the rock garden in full sun or light shade, likes a fair amount of moisture, HP, 6-18 inches.

SILENE (sy-LEE-nee)
Catchfly. Annual, biennial and perennials of the Pink Family, in all forms in many species. Many are showy and of value in the garden or rock garden. If seed of the annuals is sown in the fall much earlier flowers will be secured.
—**acaulis.** SILE-10. Pkt. 25c
A true high alpine, but easy in RG; dense hard mats of tiny grass-like leaves, and old-rose stars flat on the plant; likes gritty soil and sun. HP, 1".
—**alpestris flora pleno.** SILE-9. Pkt. 25c
RG trailer, making loose green mats; relatively large and neat double white flowers in profusion; not fussy but appreciates light shade and fairly moist soil. HP, 3".
Perennial, 6" tall, white flowers, for RG.
—**armeria.** SILE-11. Pkt. 10c
An annual with bright magenta flowers, 1 ft. tall.
—**armeria pendula.** SILE-1. Pkt. 10c
Double Mixed. A smooth plant with clusters of rose and white flowers; July-Sept. Sow seeds in position in late fall or early spring, 20 in.
—**compacta, Peach Blossom.** SILE-2. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. Soft hairy foliage and flesh colored flowers in graceful drooping racemes, mid-summer, 10 in.
—**New Art Shades.** SILE-3. Pkt. 15c
Dwarf Double. A splendid mixture containing all the new colors; a choice rock garden strain.
—**White.** SILE-4. Pkt. 10c
Lobel's Catchfly. Hardy annual, 6 in. in pure white.
—**fortunei.** SILE-5. Pkt. 10c
Bright rose, perennial best grown as a hardy annual.
—**hookeri.** SILE-7. Pkt. 50c
One of the loveliest of all rock garden plants, not as easy as most Silenes but not really difficult; large salmon-pink flowers, heavy to light soils with humus and grit, ground cover, sun or light shade, HP.
—**maritima.** SILE-8. Pkt. 10c
Sea Champion. Fine Rock Garden or edging HP; pretty white flowers over gray foliage, one of the better Silenes, 5".
—**schafta.** SILE-6. Pkt. 30c
Perennial, rosy-purple flowers, trailing habit; pretty border or rock plant, 6 in.

SISYRINCHIUM
(sis-i-RIN-ki-um)
Blue-eyed-grass. American grass-like perennials with small blue or yellow open rather moist spot or wild garden; have fibrous roots and transplant easily flowers. Very attractive in colonies in and easily grown from seed.
—**angustifolium.** SISY-2. Pkt. 25c
A good plant for less important positions in RG, where it will spread freely; grass-like tufts, with a multitude of blue stars with yellow eye; easy. HP, 6".
—**bermudianum.** SISY-6. Pkt. 50c

Unusually large blue flowers, a choice plant for the sunny rock garden; not entirely hardy in N. HP, 9".
—**californicum.** SISY-4. Pkt. 25c
Lust green foliage and bright yellow flowers.
—**douglasii.** SISY-5. Pkt. 50c
(S. grandiflorum). Finest of the Grass-flowers, with big violet to white blooms on thin stems; rock garden, moist in spring, but can dry out in summer. HP, 8".
—**grandiflorum.** SISY-1. Pkt. 50c
The finest of the N. Am. grass flowers, a fine rock garden plant for sun or light shade and this will withstand summer drought, HP.
—**striatum.** SISY-3. Pkt. 25c
Forms large clumps and resembles an Iris when not in flower; flowers creamy yellow, blooming over long time, stems 3 ft. Attractive specimen plant.
SMILACINA (smy-lah-SY-nah)
Perennial woodland plants called False Solomons Seal. (Lily Family). They have creeping root stalks, leafy stems and small flowers in terminal clusters followed by red of greenish berries. Easily colonized in the wild garden.
—**stellata.** SMIL-1. Pkt. 20c
Wild Lily-of-the-Valley. Pretty white flowers, 8-12 in. tall, May-June. Found in the north-western states.
SOLANUM (soh-LAY-num)
A very large genus, the species most of interest having colored berries which are very decorative; they usually are grown as pot plants for winter use. Commonly known as Jerusalem Cherry.
—**capsicastrum nanum.** SOLN-1. Pkt. 15c
Greenhouse plant, 15-in. tall, having small red ornamental fruits.
—**Clevelandi.** SOLN-2. Pkt. 20c
A select variety of Jerusalem Cherry, nice foliage and bright flowers, for pots.
—**galatum.** SOLN-15. Pkt. 50c
Seeds from Columbia.
—**Ilavacek's Masterpiece.** SOLN-3. Pkt. 20c
Compact variety, 15-in., bright berries.
—**Henderson, New Paterson.** SOLN-4. Pkt. 20c
Upright, orange-red, compact, 12-in.
—**ciliatum, var. macrocarpum.** SOLN-5. Pkt. 25c
Fine decorative plant with glossy spiny leaves and showy scarlet round fruits.
—**marginatum.** SOLN-12. Pkt. 25c
Stems coated with white wool and armed with prickles; flowers white, purple at the center, fruits yellow.
—**macdon.** SOLN-8. Pkt. 20c
Erect plant with white flower followed by round scarlet berries.
—**nigra.** SOLN-10. Pkt. 35c
Black Nightshade—not poisonous, though, and the small black fruits are used for pies and preserves; often listed as "garden huckleberry"; a low plant with small white flowers. HA.
—**pseudo capsicum nanum.** SOLN-13. Pkt. 25c
Dwarf, compact pot plant, glabrous and erect, with small clusters of white flowers, fruits scarlet, persisting for long time.
—**racemigerum.** SOLN-6. Pkt. 20c
Red Currant Tomato.
—**taxanum.** SOLN-14. Pkt. 25c
Flowers insignificant but the fruits are showy scarlet-red and ribbed.
—**verbascum.** SOLN-11. Pkt. 25c
—**Mixed Solanum.** SOLN-7X. Pkt. 15c
All species and varieties mixed.

SOLDANELLA
(sol-dah-NEL-ah)
Perennial plants of Primrose Family having nodding blue, violet or white fringed flowers, native of Alps. Plant in moist shady places in rock garden.
—**alpina.** SOLD-1. Pkt. 25c
Grows 6-in. tall, roundish leaves and pale blue fringed flowers.
SOLIDAGO (sol-i-DAY-goh)
Erect perennials, with golden yellow Goldenrod Flowers. The Goldenrod is a very common and popular flower, it being the state flower of Neb., Ky., and Ala.
—**elongata.** SOLI-1. Pkt. 20c
Tall Goldenrod. A western species from Mont., compact flower clusters, yellow flowers, 1-3 ft. tall, July-Aug.
—**missouriensis.** SOLI-2. Pkt. 20c
Dwarf Goldenrod. Western species, yellow flowers 6-8 in. tall, flowering June-Aug.
SOPHORA (soh-FOH-rah)
Showy when in bloom and of ornamental value can be grown from seed.
Mostly deciduous trees; very showy when in bloom and ornamental on the lawn; most are too tender for the N. but they make fine specimens in the S. Thrive in well drained sandy loams.
—**mollis.** SOPH-1. Pkt. 35c
—**lomentosa.** SOPH-1. Pkt. 50c
Ornamental shrub 5-7 ft. with racemes of showy yellow flowers, native of Texas.
—**secundiflora.** SOPH-2. Pkt. 50c
Mescal-bean. Not hardy North; fragrant violet-blue flowers, 1 inch long; seeds are poisonous if eaten.

SPATHODEA
(spa-THOH-dee-ah)
Striking handsome tropical trees with evergreen leaves and clustered, bell-shaped scarlet or orange flowers with a leathery calyx.
Mile Flame. Gorgeous sight when in bloom, large flowers all over tree in summer; orange-red and larger than S. camred and violet flowers. The flowers are mallow-like.
—**rivularis.** SPHA-1. Pkt. 20c
Wild Hollyhock. This is good in the border, a western species, pink flowers, 3-5 feet, June.
SPATHOPHYLLUM
—**floribundum.** SPAT-1. Pkt. 90c
A very rare flower of the Aroids from So. America; fine tropical plant with white flowers, should be all right out doors in far south but a greenhouse plant in the north.
SPRAGUEA (SPRAY-ge-ah)
Pussy-paws. Small alpine plants with rosettes of thick fleshy evergreen leaves and heads of fluffy pink flowers on short nearly prostrate stems. For the rock garden in very light shade.
—**multiceps.** SPRG-1. Pkt. 25c
This seems to be the only known species;

from the mountains of the N.W., light sandy soils with trace humus; flowers pink to dark red, for rock garden, 1" tall, HP.

STAR OF TEXAS, see Zanthisma.

STATICE (STAT-i-see)

Sea Pinks, Thrift. Consist of dwarf perennial plants much used in rock gardens and for edging; included are those formally classed under Armeria (ahr-MEE-ri-ah), but the plants usually called Statice are grown in gardens and by florists are Limonium, which see. They are easily grown in ordinary garden soil.

—**armeria, Var. alpina.** STAT-1. Pkt. 15c
A bright rose perennial, foliage a compact tuft, for cutting or border; does best in dry sandy soil and sun; flowers are on stiff wiry stems above foliage tipped with dense globe-shaped flowers; May-June; HP, 6 in.

—**caespitosa.** STAT-9. Pkt. 25c
True variety. Charming for a crevice in the R.G. in sunny position; compact tiny growth to 2", short dark green leaves, pure pink flowers, HP.

—**caspia.** STAT-7. Pkt. 15c
A dwarf species for the sunny R.G. with sprays of pale lilac flowers, 6 in., HP.

—**formosa.** STAT-2. Pkt. 25c
Deepest to lightest rose shades of pink, coral and light reds, charming mixture, perennial, 1½ ft.

—**Armeria formosa hybrida.** STAT-2T. Pkt. 25c
Large flowers in many shades, HP, 1½ ft.

—**Giant Pink.** STAT-3. Pkt. 20c
Clear rose pink flower 2-in. across, borne freely on, bright strong stems, 1-ft. to 1½ ft. above growing mat-like plants, 2-ft.

—**Large Flow. Hybrids.** STAT-4. Pkt. 20c
The largest and best hybrids, 1½ ft.

—**perezii.** STAT-8. Pkt. 25c
Rich bright blue, HP.

—**lataria.** STAT-5. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, rose colored.

—**Statice Blend.** STAT-6X. Pkt. 10c
All species and varieties.

—**Six Hills Hybrids.** STAT-10. Pkt. 25c

STRELITZIA (stre-LIT-si-ah)

Bird of Paradise. Plants of Banana Family with showy blossoms borne in rigid bracts. They are tender subjects and must be grown in the N. as tub plants.

—**necolai.** STRE-2. Seeds 30c each
A giant species for conservatory or warm climates; leaves 3 ft. long grow at the summit of the stem; the very large flowers are blue. TP, 18 ft.

—**regina.** STRE-1. Seeds 25c each
Beautiful flowers resembling birds in flight; fully colored deep blue and orange; banana-like foliage and lovely subject for conservatory doing well in large tubs or pots, also outdoors in mild climates.

STREPTANTHERA

—**cuprea.** STRT-1. Pkt. 25c
Brilliant cape bulb with foliage like Trillium, flowers brilliant orange-red with violet eye; harder than Freesia.

STOCKS. See Matthiola.

STREPTOCARPUS

(STREP-toh-kahr-pus)

Cape-primrose. Choice herbaceous plants akin to Gloxinia and Saintpaulia, usually stemless with showy blue or purple flowers and broad basal leaves; easily grown sown in Feb. in a cool greenhouse producing blooming plants the following winter. They are grown as an indoor pot plant.
—**achimenesflorus, Mixed.** STEP-1. Pkt. 35c
—**orchid flowered.** STEP-2. Pkt. 35c
One of the easiest house plants; long rough leaves; flowers as large as gloxinia, lilac tinted blue to pure white, the lower part with deeper stripe; very handsome and will grow quickly. TP.

STYRAX (STY-rax)
Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees native of the warmer regions; they are very attractive in habit and with showy white flowers in clusters or racemes. Do best in light and well drained soil; a few are hardy in the North. They make pretty shrubs and lawn specimens.
—**Hookeri.** STAX-1. Pkt. 30c

SUTERA

—**burkeana.** SUTE-1. Pkt. 50c
Small shrub from S. Africa, 2-4 ft. tall. Long erect stems and white flowers; very good plant; strong soil.

SWERTIA

Related to the Gentians but quaint rather than showy flowers; give the same treatment as Gentians; slow from seed.

—**multicaulis.** SWRT-1. Pkt. 50c
Perhaps the best with large flowers of 'scar yellow to blue, 6 inches or less tall.

—**speciosa.** SWRT-2. Pkt. 50c

—**bimaculata.** SWRT-3. Pkt. 50c

SYMPHYANDRA

(sim-fi-AN-drah)

Very handsome and easily grown Bell-flowers, with blooms nearly as large as the Canterbury Bell; they like sunny exposures in rather light soil, self-sow in moderation.
—**wanneri.** SYMP-1. Pkt. 50c
Excellent plant for crevices or slopes in the RG; large violet-blue flowers on branched stems. HP, 6".

SYMPLOCOS (SIM-ploh-kos)

Sweet-leaf. Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees, native to the warmer parts of the earth, few of which are hardy in the North, but most can be grown outdoors in the South.

—**theatolia.** SIMP-1. Pkt. 25c

SYNTHYRIS (SIN-thy-ris)

Small perennial plants of Figwort family with white and purple flowers very early in spring; fine in the rock garden. Thrive in acid soil rich in humus and shady place.

—**hendersoni.** SYNT-1. Pkt. 40c
An interesting species for the RG in sun or light shade; deeply cut attractive foliage and very short spikes of blue flowers in earliest spring. HP, 2".

—**paysoni.** SYNT-2. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest species, easy in almost any soil, in sun or light shade; a treasure for the rock garden, never before offered

in catalogs; very finely cut carrot foliage and 3" spikes of deep blue veronica-like flowers. HP, 6".

TALINUM (tah-LY-num)

Flame Flower. Genus of Purslane Family comprising many small fleshy perennials with erect clusters of pink, red or yellow flowers. Some are hardy rock garden subjects, others must be grown indoors in pots.

—**paniculatum.** TALI-1. Pkt. 20c
Coral Flower. A distinctive and very fine annual garden flower having many slender stems bearing hundreds of little 5-pointed stars of luminous rosy pink followed by airy long hanging capsule-like polished coral heads; fine for cutting and for house plants; sow after soil is warm; a single plant can throw as many as 30 great bright plumes; foliage is decorative, sow in position, 2½ ft.

TARCHONANTHUS

—**camphoratus, var. litakunsi.** TARC-1. Pkt. 50c

Wild Sage. A hoary shrub or small tree from S. Rhodesia, with masses of pale yellow flowers in Spring, the seed in a cottony ball, aromatic scent and very attractive.

THUNBERGIA

(thun-BUR-ji-ah)

Clock-vine. A genus of some 75 species of tender climbers from tropical regions (Acanthus Family). Several are greenhouse vines, and they can be set outdoors for summer flowering where they do nicely. In the warmer parts of the U.S. they can be grown outdoors. Start seed early indoors.

—**fragrans.** THUN-3. Pkt. 50c
A slender climber with attractive white flowers, 1½ in. across.

—**Choice Mixed.** THUN-2x. Pkt. 20c

TALAUMA (ta-la-YU-ma)

Tender evergreen trees of the Magnolia Family, rivaling them in beauty. Hardy in the South only, they will require a warm greenhouse in the North, with the same cultural needs as Magnolia.

—**hodgsoni.** TALA-1. Pkt. 50c
Cup-shaped flowers with spicy fragrance, purplish blue sepals and white petals, fully 6 inches across. One of the most beautiful flowering trees, with large leathery leaves, 50 ft.

TEPHROSIA (tef-ROH-si-ah)

Members of the Pea Family with ash-colored foliage and clusters of a few red, purple or white pea-like flowers.

—**camdida.** TEPH-1. Pkt. 35c

THALICTRUM (thal-LIK-trum)

Meadow rue. Perennial plants of the Butternut Family, some very decorative in the border and others for the wild garden. Foliage is attractively cut; flowers in numerous large clusters, without petals but with large drooping stamens and sometimes showy sepals. They combine well with plants like Peonies and Iris. Easily grown in light, rich, loamy soil; few natives in moist swampy soil.

—**adantifolium.** THAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Fine cut foliage, fewer rosy-purple blooming early summer, 2½ ft.

—**agilefolium.** THAL-3. Pkt. 40c
One of the most dainty and beautiful of the race with billowy masses of fluffy flowers in white, cream or lilac; for cool moist position in border; sun or light shade, excellent beside pool or stream, dandy cut flower, very hardy, 1½-4 ft., HP.

—**dipterocarpum.** THAL-2. Pkt. 15c
Tall late blooming species with pyramidal clusters of rosy-mauve or purple flowers brightened by drooping golden stamens, 4 ft., Aug-Sept., HP.

—**virgatum.** THAL-5. Pkt. 20c
Herbaceous plant, pure white flowers ½" across, 1½ ft.

—**Rose Pink.** THAL-6. Pkt. 20c

THERMOPSIS (ther-MOP-sis)

Perennial plants of the Pea Family, with a number of lupine-like plants having racemes of yellow flowers. Easily grown in light rich soil, in open sunny position and are useful in the border.

—**caroliniana.** THER-1. Pkt. 15c
Massive spikes of golden yellow flowers, reminding one of Lupinus, 3 ft., June-July, HP.

THYMOPHYLLA

—**tenulobia.** THPH-1. Pkt. 20c
Dahlberg Daisy. Pretty everblooming plant grown as an annual and unsurpassed for close edgings, bedding or rock garden filler. Myriads of tiny daisy-blossoms in a gold tone, over mounds of aromatic fern-foliage; sow early, 6-in. tall. Also grown as a perennial pot plant.

THYMUS (TY-mus)

Thyme. Aromatic plants with a profusion of small flowers in summer. All like sunny dry locations and are easily grown from seed which germinate readily; in heavy soils they are liable to winter kill.

—**lanuginosum.** THYM-5. Pkt. 35c
—**mastechinus.** THYM-1. Pkt. 30c
Highly aromatic from the Sierra Nevada.

—**serpyllum.** THYM-3. Pkt. 25c
—**serpyllum album.** THYM-2. Pkt. 25c
White-flowered variety of the familiar Creeping Thyme, for carpeting paths in rock garden, or between slabs in crazy paving; can be walked on without damage. HP, 2".

—**tenulobia.** THYM-4. Pkt. 20c

TIGRIDIA (TY-grid-ah)

Very beautiful bulbous plants with 3-petaled flowers that form a shallow bowl surrounded by 3 triangles; easily grown from seed which occasionally flower the first year, treat like Gladiolus.

—**pavonia, Mixed Colors.** TIG-1. Pkt. 30c
Best known of the several species, very showy and variable in color; hardy in open from Wash. south; sandy soil, full sun, 2½ ft.

TINNEA (tin-NEE-ah)

Herbaceous or somewhat woody perennials of Mint family with whorls of tubular purple flowers; ordinary soil, tender in N.

TITHONIA (ti-THOH-ni-ah)

Natives of Mexico, called Mexican Sunflower and belonging to the Daisy Family. They are robust growers and annuals. Plant out after danger of frost is past.

- Avalon Hybrids. TITH-1. Pkt. 15c
An early strain that blooms by end of June from seed sown in position; color orange-topaz to burnished over-ash of orange.
- speciosa Fireball. TITH-2. Pkt. 15c
A brilliant scarlet, 6-9 ft.
- Orange Vermilion. TITH-3. Pkt. 15c
Glistening orange-scarlet flowers like large single Dahlias; for background or cutting, 6-9 feet.

TORENIA (toh-REE-ni-ah)

Annual and perennial plants of Figwort family bearing daisy-like flowers resembling small Gloxinias. Native of tropical Asia and Africa, they are treated as annuals in N. or grown in the greenhouse. In Fla. they are used as the Pansy in the N. They thrive in partially shaded places and require regular watering. Set plants out after frosts are past and ground warm.

- fouriere. TORE-1. Pkt. 25c
While they are perennial they are best grown as annuals in the North; used much as Pansies are in the North, doing best in partial shade, along water course or in sandy soils if well watered; flowers rich blue with golden centers, very free, excellent for pots, beds, window boxes, 9-in.

TOWNSENDIA (toun-SEN-di-ah)

Perennials closely resembling Asters with rather large heads in varying colors from white, rose to violet and with ray. They are not commonly grown and are especially suited for the Rock Garden.

- exscarpa. TOWN-1. Pkt. 40c
Easter Daisy. Stemless perennial, 1" tall, mauve color with yellow disc, for cool scree RG, pretty.

TRACHELOSPERMUM

(tray-kel-oh-SPUR-mum)

Star-Jasmine. Genus of S. Asiatic evergreen vines with fragrant white flowers.

- fragrans. TRAC-1. Pkt. 40c

TRADESCANTIA

(trad-es-KAN-ti-ah)

The genus is made up of plants having various habits, the tender ones usually grown for their foliage effects and the hardy ones make attractive border plants with white, rose-purple or blue flowers; they are all easily grown from seeds. Wandering Jew and Spiderworts belong here.

- Beauty Blend. TRAD-1. Pkt. 15c
Hardy species and varieties, usually giving some flowers first year; includes many fine named varieties, 3 ft., HP.

TRICHOSANTHES

- colubrina. TRIC-1. Pkt. 15c
Snake Gourd. Annual climber with white flowers.

TRICUSPIDARIA

(tri-cus-pi-DAY-ri-ah)

(Crinodendron). Chilean tree or shrub for greenhouse-culture except in the South; flowers are borne singly.

- lanceolata. TRIO-1. Pkt. 25c
Very attractive with drooping scarlet urn-shaped flowers, fairly hardy in a sheltered position.

TRILLIUM (TRIL-i-um)

Hardy perennial plants of Lily family having short thick rootstocks. Leaves in threes and flowers 3-parted in pink, white, violet or bluish. They are beautiful woodland flowers, thriving in rich moist shady places.

- ovatum. TRIL-1. Pkt. 50c
Fragrant white flowers changing to rose-pink, best suitable for wild garden, to 1 1/2 ft.

TRIPTERIS

- hyososerioides. TRIP-1. Pkt. 15c
Golden yellow flowers with black disk, hardy annual, 2-ft. tall, a pretty and airy So. Af. daisy, easily grown, sow seeds early in the spring.

TRITELIA

- uniflora. TRIT-1. Pkt. 50c
Pale blue stars, 6" tall, growing into a bulb, RG.

TROLIUS (TROL-i-us)

Globe Flower. Perennial plants with lobed and cut leaves and flowers resembling large double Buttercups and belonging to Buttercup Family. They naturally grow in swampy places but can be grown in reasonably good garden soil that is not too dry, May-July.

- acaulis. TROL-2. Pkt. 40c
A very rare but quite easy species for the rock garden, happy in rather heavy soil with plenty of moisture, in full sun. They have 2 inch buttercups of brilliant golden yellow in late spring and borne singly on short stems above a tuft of deeply slashed leaves. Seed is much easier to germinate than that of most Globeflowers, but should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before sowing HP, 6 inches.
- albiflorus. TROL-1. Pkt. 25c
Creamy white flowers, 4-20-in. tall, flowering May-June. A western species from Montana.
- ledebourii. TROL-4. Pkt. 50c
Orange Globe Flower, 2 ft. tall, perennial for moist sunny spot in bog garden.
- patulus. TROL-3. Pkt. 50c
A dwarf globeflower for damp to wet places, especially beside a brook or pool; large wide-open soft yellow flowers. HP, 1 ft.
- pumilus. TROL-5. Pkt. 60c
Alpine King-cup. Tiny flat Buttercups with golden flowers and dark shiny leaves, 9"-10" tall. Pretty.

TULBAGHIA

Plants of the Lily family, with urn- or saucer-shaped flowers in umbels; tender N. fine for window plants.

- violacea. TULB-1. Pkt. 25c
Beautiful umbels of clear mauve flowers on 24" stems, in S. nearly always in bloom.

TULIPA (TEW-li-pah)

There are great many wild species of Tulips that are greatly admired by fanciers, especially for the rock garden and some of these have been used in breeding the newer strains of border varieties.

Many of the species are rather small in both plant and flower but some have the largest and most brilliant blooms of the entire genus, with some having several flowers to the stem. Seed requires several weeks to germinate and should be sown early in pots or carefully prepared seed beds, several years are generally required for the bulbs to reach blooming size but in this way a collection of rare and expensive kinds can be acquired at little expense.

- biflora. TULP-2. Pkt. 50c
A small early species for R. G. each stem bearing 3-4 small star-like flowers in white or yellow; easily grown from seed, 5 in., HB.
- chrysantha. TULP-4. Pkt. 50c
Very choice small species for RG or well drained sunny border; golden yellow vase-shaped flowers 1 1/4" long on short stems. HB, 8".
- kaufmanniana. Mixed. TULP-5. Pkt. 40c
Water-lily Tulip. Bulb, 10", white flushed yellow and pink, very early, Feb.-Mar., for RG.
- sprengeri. TULP-3. Pkt. 75c
Bright red flowers, funnel-shaped in bud, easily grown and the last Tulip in flower; for RG.
- stellata. TULP-1. Pkt. 50c
Narrow buds open to widely expanded flowers, the outer segments flushed with carmine, the inner white, blotched yellow at base close to lovely T. clusiana, and quite rare. Likes light sandy soil in sun and fine for rock garden or border, HB, 6-16 inches.

UNIOLA (eu-NY-oh-lah)

Spike Grass. Native perennial grasses. Some species are grown as ornamental grasses.

- latifolia. UNIO-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial, 5-ft., pretty in the border.

URSINIA (ur-SIN-i-ah)

Mostly hardy annuals having daisy-like flowers in orange shades on long wiry stems standing 2-3 ft. above low tufts of finely cut foliage; plants bloom profusely in mid-summer to late fall making a colorful addition to the sunny border; they can be potted up for winter bloom indoors.

- anethoides. USIN-1. Pkt. 15c
Jewels of the Veldt, orange flowers with deep purple centers, 1-2 ft.
- Hybrids. USIN-2. Pkt. 15c
Pretty yellow and orange shades.

VACCINIUM (vak-SIN-i-um)

Deciduous shrubs and trees native of the colder parts even to the Arctic Circle; it included plants known as Blueberry, Cranberry, Cowberry, Wortleberry, etc. Some are grown for their ornamental foliage and others for their fruits. They are easily grown from seed and require a lime free soil, thriving best in a sandy, moist peat soil.

- donicum. VACC-1. Pkt. 25c

VALERIANA

(vah-lee-ri-AY-nah)

Hardy plants with small white or rose flowers in spikes or flat-topped clusters; easily grown and valuable for garden effect or for cut flowers. Known as Garden Heliotrope on account of its fragrance; they are excellent hardy border plants.

- lutra. Mixed. VAL-1. Pkt. 15c
Perennial alpine species in White, rose and dark red.

VANDA (VAN-dah)

Beautiful tropical epiphytic orchids, having racemes of fragrant white, lilac, blue or greenish flowers, usually with sacs or spurs; they require a high temperature and humid atmosphere during the growing period, during the winter a drier and cooler place and exposed to the sun. See Orchids.

- caerulea. VAND-1. Pkt. \$1.00
Blue Orchid. Light blue flowers, 4 inches across in erect racemes, 18 inches tall; from the Himalayas.

VELTHEIMIA (velt-HY-mi-ah)

Bulbous plants of Lily Family with sword-like foliage in basal rosettes and tubular drooping flowers in dense terminal clusters; easy culture, in greenhouse in N. or outdoors in S. Rich fibrous soil with charcoal and sand best for growing the bulb.

- viridifolia. VELD-1. Pkt. 25c
Well adapted for pot culture; 40-60 red-dish tubular flowers 1 1/2" long; ideal rock garden plant in mild sections.

VENIDIUM (ve-NID-i-um)

Hardy annuals and perennials allied to the Arctotis; their brilliant orange or yellow flowers suggest small sunflowers; they are valuable in the garden or greenhouse as a color accent and are valuable cut flowers. Generally grown as annuals by starting the seed indoors; space a foot apart, in sunshine and well drained soil.

- calendulaceum. VNID-1. Pkt. 10c
2-in. single golden yellow flowers with black centers, hardy annual, 10-in.
- fastuosum. Golden Orange. VNID-2. Pkt. 20c
Beautiful golden orange flowers with dark centers 4-in. across, silky gray foliage, 2 ft.
- Hybrids. VNID-3. Pkt. 20c
Double rowed Daisies with 3-4-in. flowers in pastel colors of cream, primrose, buff, lemon, orange, usually with irregular zoning of brown, blue or black, 2-ft.

VERBASCUM (ver-BAS-kum)

Thrives in full sunshine and hybridize readily with the genus Celsia, producing many new color forms. As a rule they make good specimen plants in the background of the hardy border, highly recommended Swiss strain.

- phoeniceum Hybrids. VEBS-1. Pkt. 15c
Grows 5-ft. flowers with prominent purple stamens. The hybrids are beautiful and come in a varied combination. Perennial.

VERONICA (ve-ROH-i-kah)

Annuals and perennials highly useful in the border and rock garden; hardy, free flowering, thrive in an open sunny position or light shade, easily grown from seeds.

- peatinata rosea. VERO-7. Pkt. 40c
Trailer with woolly leaves and soft pink flowers, tr., HP.
- saturoides. VERO-6. Pkt. 25c
Low carpeting plant for planting between blocks of path, or for rougher parts of the RG; dark scalloped leaves and generous heads of blue flowers. HP, 3".
- spicata enziiana. VERO-2. Pkt. 15c
Blue or pink flowers in spike-like racemes, 1 1/2-ft., perennial.
- nana alba. VERO-9. Pkt. 30c
- spicata, Mixed. VERO-8x. Pkt. 15c

VERBENA

Perennial in the South but grown as hardy annuals in the North, sowing seeds indoors and transplanting outdoors in May, 1-ft. apart, or seeds can be sown direct in April or May, blooming in mid-summer. Colors pink, rose, red, lavender, blue, purple and white, thriving in poor soil and withstanding drought well.

HORTENSIS (Garden Verbena)

- Dark blue. VERB-13. Pkt. 20c
Another Heinemann introduction, dark blue with white eye, the blue being a select shade for Verbenas.
- Gigantea Mixed. VERB-1. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 90c
This strain should not be confused with the ordinary Verbenas; both the trusses and flowers are much larger and the plants decidedly more vigorous. Most of the varieties in this strain produce more compact masses of up-standing flowers over the entire plant than any other strain.

—Geranium-pink. VERB-14. Pkt. 20c
A new strain from the German grower, Heinemann, a beautiful geranium-pink with white eye.

- Hybrids gr. fl. VERB-2. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 80c
Mammoth, Choice Mixed. Robust spreading growth, plants often 2-ft. across, flowers 1-in. across, quick to come into flower.

—gr. fl. Beauty of Oxford. VERB-3. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 75c
Hybrids, a beautiful giant strain in shades of rose-pink to rose-red, brightest, produced from plants with the florets 1-in. across.

- Verbena Blend. VERB-4X. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00
A blend of all the giant flowered annual Verbenas, including those above.

VARIOUS SPECIES:

- abyssinica. VERB-12. Pkt. 50c
- gubletia compacta. VERB-5. Pkt. 15c
A new variety, dark violet-red, 10-in. high, blooming end of June till frost, hardy annual.
- purpurcarmin. VERB-6. Pkt. 15c
Large flowered, 15-in. tall, blooming end of May till frost, dark carmine.
- bipinnatifida. VERB-7. Pkt. 15c
Blooms June till Nov. continuously in showy blue-lavender clusters; ferny, feathery foliage, usually winter hardy perennial but so quick it may be treated as an annual.
- bonariensis. VERB-8. Pkt. 15c
3-ft. high, a new Swiss type, fine for cut flowers, highly recommended.
- Tobaty Variety. VERB-9. Pkt. 20c
By far the best and showiest strains of this species, coming from the Arroya Tobaty of Paraguay; compared with the usual strains of this species, it is more floriferous, the trusses heavier, more massive and compact; blooming season covers several months, color soft bluish-lavender; spectacular in the border, 3-ft.
- maculata alba. WAHL-1. Pkt. 20c
- erinoides type. VERB-10. Pkt. 15c
Heat resisting plant spreading into a fine carpet, violet flowers.
- Venosa. VERB-11. Pkt. 15c
Compact purple clusters, 10-in. tall, perennial grown as an annual.

VERNONIA (ver-NOH-ni-ah)

Ironweed. Perennial plants in N. and tropical trees and shrubs in S. They are used as plants in the border and do best in good rich soil.

- glabra. VERN-1. Pkt. 50c
A herbaceous plant from S. Rhodesia, deep blue Cornflower-like flowers, shrubby, 1-2 ft. long stems and a good cut flower, will stand some frost; a very pretty species.
- karongensis. VERN-1. Pkt. 50c
From So. Africa, herbaceous, bushy, small bright purple Cornflowers on thin branched stems; a rather dainty plant 1-2 ft. tall; sun, drought resistant.
- melleri. VERN-2. Pkt. 50c
A sky-blue Cornflower, a lovely color, from S. Rhodesia; a large plant, sun, flowers in autumn.

VERBESINA

- encelioides. VEBS-1. Pkt. 20c
40-in. Butter Daisy. A showy and easy annual, quick from seed, that doesn't seem to know when to stop blooming. Big butter-yellow daisies with wide jagged petals and tufted cushion centers, yellow also. It cuts.

VIBURNUM (vy-BUR-num)

Deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees widely distributed in the northern hemisphere; they are among the most ornamental and useful shrubs and make good shrubby plants in the shrub border. Their foliage is especially beautiful in the fall; flowers are showy and followed by attractive fruits. Sow seeds when ripe or stratify them when received.

- coriaceum. VIR-2. Pkt. 25c
Tall evergreen shrub or tree; 2" heads of white or pink tubular flowers followed by black fruits. Not very hardy. 50 ft.
- erubescens. VIB-1. Pkt. 25c
- fragrans. VIB-6. Pkt. 50c
- nervosum. VIR-4. Pkt. 25c
- specios. VIB-5. Pkt. 15c
- stellatum. VIR-3. Pkt. 25c

VIDORELLA

—residifolia. VID-1. Pkt. 50c
Straggly plant with narrow leaves, small bright yellow globular flower heads, fine for mass plantings. From S. Rhodesia.

VINCA ROSEA (VIN-kah)

Madagascar Periwinkle is a tender perennial grown in the North as an annual. It is a good garden subect with rose-purple flowers and used in parks as a bedding plant with good effect; sow seeds early in a warm greenhouse and try to transplant several times before setting out. Sun or partial shade.

- Pure White. VINC-2. Pkt. 10c
- Crimson. VINC-3. Pkt. 10c
- Mixed. VINC-4X. Pkt. 10c

VIOLA

The genus includes a number of species of small, mostly perennial, plants having attractive blue, white, lavender or yellow spurred flowers in early spring or summer. The Pansy is the best known (see Pansy). Violets are second in popularity. All are propagated by seeds. They like sunshine but not the hot kind.

- CORNUTA: Flower with very long spur, and called Tufted Pansies or the garden Viola. They are very pretty for edging the border or for ground cover under trees. Grow very much as you would Pansies.
- arenaria rosea. VIOL-21. Pkt. 50c
Spring flowering, with pink blooms, 2" tall, HP.
- Bicolor. VIOL-1. Pkt. 25c
(V. papilio). Light violet-blue, very pretty.
- Blaue Schonheit. VIOL-3. Pkt. 25c
A new large German variety in pure clear blue, highly recommended.
- Orange Triumph. VIOL-4. Pkt. 25c
A new blend of new colors in Violets.
- Above Varieties Blended. VIOL-6X. Pkt. 20c

—Nigra. Black Imp. VIOL-7. Pkt. 25c
Quaint little pansy-flowers that seem to have been nipped from black velvet, exceedingly floriferous, comes true from seed, 8 months to bloom; treat as an annual.

- Scotch Hybrids. VIOL-8. Pkt. 25c
Extra choice bedding Violets that are highly recommended.
- S. & G. Special Blend. VIOL-10.
This is the best blend of Violets grown by one of our Netherlands growers and of which they highly recommend.
- W-F Special Blend. VIOL-11. Pkt. 35c
Pkt. 25c

This blend of bright gay colors far surpasses any mixtures of Violets we have ever seen. The bright shades of self colors of red, yellow, blue and apricot combined with many shades which are blotched make these a supreme mixture.

- adunca. VIOL-15. Pkt. 25c
Woodland plant, with big egg-shaped leaves and flowers varying from violet to white. HP, 6".
- bellidifolia. VIOL-16. Pkt. 50c
A small one from the Rockies, for shade garden or shady RG; violet petals, the lower lighter and purple-veined. HP, 3".
- douglasi. VIOL-14. Pkt. 50c
Pretty rock garden Viola with yellow flowers and purple reverse; gritty loams, sun, 4" tall, HP.
- glabella. VIOL-17. Pkt. 25c
A western shade-lover with heart-shaped leaves and big yellow violets. HP, 6".
- saxatilis. VIOL-12. Pkt. 25c
Dawnside Strain, Johnny-Jump-Ups. Color selections of Viola saxatilis. Little "pansy" flowers in extraordinary profusion from late spring to late autumn. Range of color variation exceedingly wide, not easy to find two plants with flowers alike. This strain seems to withstand summer heat rather better than do Johnny-Jump-Ups strains selected from Viola tricolor. Best treated as Annual.
- halli. VIOL-18. Pkt. 50c
One of the finest of violets, to be grown in sun, gravelly soil, preferably in RG; leaves very finely cut; flowers have 2 upper petals purple, lower 3 yellow. HP, 6".
- praemorsa. VIOL-19. Pkt. 50c
Yellow flowers, similar to V. nuttallii; for sunny open places in the RG. HP, 4".
- sarmatosa (V. sempervirens). VIOL-20. Pkt. 50c
An evergreen species from the West Coast, with yellow flowers. HP, 6".
- Blend of all Violets. VIOL-13X. Pkt. 20c
This is made up of all the above and other varieties.

VIRGINIA STOCKS. See Malcomia.

WALLFLOWER

Cheiranthus (kay-RAN-thus) Cheirl. A genus of perennials some of which rank among the showiest of the garden perennials. Under this classification are the English wallflowers. Seed should be sown in the eastern part of the country, early in the summer and the seedlings transplanted a couple of times, pinching the tops back to induce bushy growth; the young plants can then be wintered over in cold frames and set out for flowering in the next spring; light loamy soil having some lime seems to be best. In mild climates they can be wintered over in the open ground and in the West the annual sorts can be easily grown.

- C. cheiri: Most of the Wallflowers offered here are English grown and from the very best source; they are all high class.
- Blood Red. WALL-6. Pkt. 25c
Single variety, highly selected stock, fine color, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Cloth of Gold. WALL-7. Pkt. 25c
Popular large flowered, rich yellow variety, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Early Wonder. WALL-2. Pkt. 15c
New class of double Wallflower, golden yellow, flaked with green, HP, 2 ft.
- Eastern Queen. WALL-8. Pkt. 25c
Pretty shade of salmon-red, effective bedder, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Ellen Willmott. WALL-9. Pkt. 25c
Ruby-red, unique and attractive color, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Feltbam Early. WALL-10. Pkt. 25c
NEW. Fine red-brown color, very early, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Fireball. WALL-3. Pkt. 15c
This is a new Swiss variety of fiery red color that is exceptionally good. Perennial.
- Fire King. WALL-11. Pkt. 25c
Rich orange-red, remarkably fine and effective, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Goliath. WALL-4. Pkt. 20c
The beauty of this variety cannot be excelled even by the double strains.
- Golden Monarch. WALL-12. Pkt. 25c
A rich yellow counterpart of our Vulcan, HP, 1 ft.
- Ivory White. WALL-13. Pkt. 25c
Handsome novelty, HP, 9 inches.
- Nearest approach to white, a useful contrast, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Orange Bedder. WALL-14. Pkt. 25c
Rich orange shading to apricot-yellow, a striking color, HP, 1 ft.
- Primrose Monarch. WALL-15. Pkt. 25c
Counterpart to our Golden Monarch, a beautiful primrose color. HP, 1 ft.
- Ruby Gem. WALL-16. Pkt. 25c
Very large and fine ruby-violet, HP, 1 1/2 ft.
- Vulcan Improved. WALL-17. Pkt. 25c
Rich velvety, crimson flowers, a great improvement HP, 1 ft.
- Forcing Annuals Mixed. WALL-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c

This is an early annual, suitable for forcing, in best color blend, 18-inches.

- Paris, Early Mixed. WALL-18. Pkt. 20c
An early flowering annual form that, if sown in March, will bloom in July.
- Earliest Paris. Mixed. WALL-50. Pkt. 20c
Very early type annual Wallflower.

VISCARIA (vis-CAR-i-ah)

Start indoors in March or April, germinating them warm and in light.

- nana compacta, Fiery Red. VISC-9. Pkt. 10c
- nobilis. VISC-9. Pkt. 20c
- oculata, Loyalty. VISC-6. Pkt. 10c
Graceful plants 1-ft. high bearing during the summer large showy brilliant flowers each with a dark center.
- Rose Beauty. VISC-7. Pkt. 10c
- Best Mixed. VISC-8. Pkt. 10c

WAHLENBERGIA

(wahl-en-BUR-j-i-ah)

A genus of small annual and perennial plants of Bellflower Family with nodding bell-shaped blue flowers. They resemble Bellflowers and are fine for rock gardens especially in open and well drained positions. Grow as you would Campanulas.

- Very pretty biennial, with blue-bell flowers, blooming July-Aug. Germinate cold and in light.
- grandiflora. WAHL-2. Pkt. 20c
Usually known as Platycodon grandiflorum, the balloon flower; inflated balloon-like buds and blue or white saucer-shaped flowers, 1 1/2 ft., HP.
- pumilio. WAHL-3. Pkt. 75c
Tight hard silvery cushions on which sit lilac-blue flowers, 1" HP for RG.

Related to Gladiolus, Watsonias make dense clumps of long grassy leaves with a profusion of tall stems bearing numerous somewhat trumpet-shaped flowers; much grown in California but little known in the N. In the N. try growing them in pots or boxes that can be taken indoors in a fairly sunny basement during the winter, as they cannot be handled like dry Gladiolus bulbs; they should be tried south of Wash. in the S.

- Van Stavern's Strain. WAT-1. Pkt. 35c
Many colors; like graceful Gladiolus, evergreen foliage, for mild climates, 5 ft.
- beatrice. WAT-2. Pkt. 25c
Evergreen, require sunny situations and thorough watering; beautiful along streams and pools, bloom late summer and fall. Stems 4 ft. tall, flowers in all shades of pink, salmon, apricot, orange, red and even ashes of roses, long lasting when cut.
- Evergreen Mixture. WAT-3. Pkt. 25c
Over 12 evergreen species in a wide color range.

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Over 12 evergreen species in a wide color range.

WELURTSCHIA

—mirabilis. WELW-1. Pkt. 50c

A very rare succulent from Portuguese West Africa, found in a limited area, in desert country; base of plant is thick and woody from which rises 2-3 long, wide, strap-like leaves which extend outward on the ground. Since it is a relic of primitive type of plant the inflorescence consists of cones (both male and female parts). Plant in sandy soil and limited amount of water.

XANTHISMA (zan-THIZ-mah)

A genus of annual and biennial plants with narrow leaves and yellow ray flowers in heads. Suitable for dry open places and seed should be sown where plants are to grow.

- texanum. XANT-1. Pkt. 20c
"Star of Texas". Annual making the most brilliant showing of vivid sun reflecting golden yellow of any annual flower, no exceptions; continuous bloom from late June till end of Oct; flowers are big, many pointed, stars of polished gold, cuts well and withstands heat and drought well, 2-ft.

XERANTHEMUM

(zee-RAN-thee-mum)

- annum, Double Mixed. XERN-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c
Easily grown everlasting with white downy foliage and pink, purple and white flowers, 1 1/2-in. across; they are grown mainly for their papery flowers for drying; best to sow in rows in the garden when weather becomes warm, thinning them out later to 6-in. or so apart, 3-ft. tall.

XEROPHYLLUM

(zee-roh-FIL-um)

Native perennial plants of Lily family. Common name Turkey Beard. Usually grown in the wild garden.

—sulphurea. ZEPH-1. Pkt. 50c
Seed comes from India and is ready during August; sow when fresh.

ZYGADENUS (zig-ah-DEE-nus)

Tufts of grassy leaves and sprays of white or greenish stars; variable in size and some species are poisonous if eaten; likes rather moist sunny places.

—gramineus. ZIG-1. Pkt. 20c
Dwarf alpine species for RG; soft cream flowers, 6", HP.

ZINNIAS

Zinnias are warm weather loving plants and should never be sown until the soil has thoroughly warmed up and all danger of frost has passed. For best results, especially with the smaller flowered, early blooming varieties, we recommend sowing the seed where the plants are to flower. The taller growing, large flowered sorts can safely be transplanted, although they also will make more robust growth and will produce more flowers if they can be planted where they are to remain and when the seedlings are 3-4 in. tall, thinned out to the proper distance. To induce a thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your plants rather than merely sprinkling them. Dig a little trench along side the rows and let the water run slowly for several hours so that it will seep down deep into the soil and make the plant food available for the plants throughout the mass of feeding roots. Always cultivate after each irrigation to conserve the moisture; by this method you will have to water zinnias only once every two weeks or so, it gives a stronger, healthier plant and saves on the water bill.

DAHLIA-FLOWERED

These were introduced in 1919 and since that time all the best colors have been included. The plants are 2½-3 ft. tall, very robust and bearing many strong stems of fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type Dahlia.

- Canary Bird. ZIN-1. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Rich canary yellow color.
- Crimson Monarch. ZIN-2. Pkt. 15c;
Very large flowered deep crimson.
- Dream. ZIN-3. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Most unusual deep rosy lavender.
- Exquisite. ZIN-5. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Light rose with a deep rose center.
- Golden Dawn. ZIN-4. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
The best rich golden yellow.
- Oriole. ZIN-6. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Immense blooms of deep orange, crimson and gold.
- Polar Bear. ZIN-7. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Large creamy white.
- Will Rogers. ZIN-8. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
A lovely brilliant scarlet red.
- Dahlia-Flowered Blend. ZIN-9X.
Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

These were introduced in 1926 and have rapidly gained in popularity. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall with long stems which droop; it particularly for use as a cut flower; the flowers are large and flat giving a graceful effect.

- Enchantress. ZIN-10. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Pretty light rose with deep rose center.
- Golden Queen. ZIN-11. Pkt. 15c;
Golden yellow.
- Grenadier. ZIN-12. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
A bright dark red.
- Lavender Queen. ZIN-13. Pkt. 15c;
Deep, rosy lavender.
- Miss Willmott. ZIN-14. Pkt. 15c;
Large flowers of soft rich pink.
- Orange Queen. ZIN-15. Pkt. 15c;
Golden, orange.
- Purity. ZIN-16. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Best white in any Zinnia.
- Scarlet Queen. ZIN-17. Pkt. 15c;
Glowing deep scarlet.
- Cal. Giants, Mixed. ZIN-18X. Pkt. 10c;
oz. \$1.00

FLOWER SEED BLENDS

FLOWER SEED MIXTURES

The flower seed mixtures which we offer here are all of special value especially for those who wish to grow and observe many different flowers. The most pleasure to be gotten from these mixtures is to sow them in a seed flat or bed and then transplant the seedlings into nursery rows in the garden, from where they may be retransplanted after they reach some size and you can tell what they are; it will also be easier if the seeds are screened to different sizes, which will get the same species into the same group for planting and then too the smaller seeds require different care in the seed beds than the larger ones. Mixtures can also be used to advantage in scattering them over waste areas with assurance that some species in the mixture will establish itself and thus make the unsightly spot beautiful.

ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES.

MIX-2. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. \$5.00
Especially interesting and valuable for a long fence and with a proper seed bed made they can be sown in their permanent position. It will be best to plant part of the seed in April and the balance late in May, so as to be sure to have the tender ones growing too, especially if you are unable to tell the seeds apart.

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS.

MIX-7. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c
A choice blend of native Californian wild flowers, containing many different kinds; for general planting.

CUT FLOWER MIXTURE.

MIX-1. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$4.00
A large assortment of annuals with long stems, especially suitable for cut flowers and effective as well in the flower border; we recommend them especially to be planted in rows, thinly, in the garden using a few radish seeds mixed in to show the rows for early cultivation, thin plants out as they grow and begin to crowd.

HARDY BORDER BLEND.

MIX-5. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.50
Contains over 100 distinct varieties suitable for plants for the perennial border. Sow the seeds much as for Rock Garden

This is a high class blend of varieties.

—Super Giants, Mixed. ZIN-19. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type with large well formed flowers in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow.

—Super Fantasy. ZIN-20. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

Flowers are 3-in. in diameter, shaggy-petaled and on long stems, making excellent cut flowers. They are strikingly beautiful.

—Harmony Type. ZIN-21. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.40

Scabious-Flowered, plants 2½-3 ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers, resembling the annual Scabiosa and Harmony Marigold. Bright shades including crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and white.

—Gaillardia-Flavored. ZIN-22. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.40

Navajo. Flowers resemble a Picta Double Gaillardia, in both form and coloring. Finest mixed, bicolors, mellow tones, fine for cutting. 2-ft.

—Howard's Giants. ZIN-23. Pkt. 15c;
½ oz. \$1.25

A striking new large flowered crested cutting zinnia, resulting from a cross between the Dahlia-flowered and Harmony types. The plants are 3-4 ft. tall and the flowers large. They come about 80% crested.

—Cactus-Flowered Giants. ZIN-24.
Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00

This is an improved Fantasy type with flowers averaging 4½-in. across, plants 30-in. tall.

—Fantasy Types. ZIN-25. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

Petals are long, curved and pointed, resembling those of the night flowering cactus. flowers are 4-in. across and 2-in. deep. This strain includes Star Dust and other colors.

LILLIPUT, POM POM

They are among the most popular Zinnias for cut flowers use; the flowers are small, compact and symmetrical, on strong stemmed 1½-2 foot plants. This strain has beautifully formed double flowers.

—Black Ruby. ZIN-29. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

—Crimson Gem. ZIN-26. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

—Dainty Gem. ZIN-27. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

A new dainty bicolored rose, pretty.

—Golden Gem. ZIN-28. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

Beautiful golden orange color.

—Golden Orange. ZIN-29. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

—Scarlet Gem. ZIN-30. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

—Salmon Rose. ZIN-38. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

—Valencia. ZIN-31. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00
Burnt orange.

—Pastel Shades. ZIN-32. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

—Tom Thumb. ZIN-33. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.00

Plants 6-8 in. tall, compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput Type. Color range thru red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Excellent for pot plants and border use.

—Elegance pumila. ZIN-34. Pkt. 15c;
oz. \$1.10

Double Sunshine Tints. The Cut and Come Again type, in the best pasted shades. Sunshine Tints are richer in color and more full bodied than ordinary types, and include many autumn tints of bronze, golden yellow, apricot and rich rose as well as the regular delicate pinks, creamy yellows, soft flesh tones and salmons. Free flowering, blooms 2½-3 inches across, rounded in shape and on stems of good cutting length. For best results sow seed where they are to grow in moderately enriched sandy loam. Flowers in 50 days continuing thruout the summer.

—linearis. ZIN-35. Pkt. 15c;
ORANGE, dwarf, compact, early flowering single; orange, light yellow stripe, dark center; pretty for edging, etc., 1-ft.

—Haegeema. ZIN-36. Pkt. 15c;
Double Choice Mixed. Small flowers, having a charm all their own effective for bedding, making a brilliant display yet having stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. Contains many attractive colors and combinations.

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DELPHINIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

part of October., every seed germinated, and as we had a mild winter they grew and developed nicely. I also dusted them at first for bugs. A few days ago (this would be about Jan 20th) I looked at them again and they simply were not there." He says it was not damping-off, nor was it slugs, nor could it be grass hoppers at this time of the year. Have our readers any suggestions?

tions, 1-1½ foot.

—gracillima. ZIN-37. Pkt. 15c

Double (coccinea), Red Riding Hood. Compact form and covered the entire person with double scarlet flowers, 1-in. across; they are effective in the border or would make a beautiful hedge, 1-ft.

—dahleceflora. ZIN-40. Pkt. 15c

This species is from India, double flowers, pale yellow and the seed is rather fluffy and not like common Zinnias; we have no further description at this time.

—CREEPING ZINNIA.

See *Sanvitalia procumbens*.

HERBS — GARDEN AND MEDICINAL

ANGELICA (an-JEL-i-kah)

(Angelica archangelica.) A stout herb to 6 ft. growing on low ground and makes a striking picture by side of stream, perennial. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 60c.

ANISE (AN-i)

(Pimpinella anisum.) Parsley Family, the leaves and seeds used for flavoring in cooking and also in medicine. Annual to 2 ft. and easily grown. Sow seed in April in rows where plants are to grow. Pkt. 20c; Oz. 60c.

BALM, LEMON

(Melissa officinalis.) An aromatic sweet herb of Mint Family, used in seasoning, in liquors and medicine; grows 2 ft. tall, leaves have a decided lemon odor and flavor. Easily grown from seed sown late in fall or early in spring. Pkt. 20c; Oz. \$1.00.

BASIL, Bush or Dwarf.

(BAZ-il.) (Ocimum basilicum minimum) Sweet herb of Mint family esteemed for flavoring; is an annual, tender and should be planted after frost danger is past. Easily grown from seed, started indoors or planted directly to garden, thin plants to 6-12" apart and in rich soil plants will continue to develop leaves after being cut. Cut the leaves as blossoms form, hang up in bundles to dry; plants can be lifted in fall for green leaves during the winter. This type grows 2 ft. tall. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c.

BASIL, Tall Green.

A taller strain of Basil and much used in a commercial way by market gardeners, etc. Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.30.

BORAGE (BUR-ah)

(Borage officinalis.) Attractive plant, 18" tall, with pretty sky-blue flowers in clusters, likes by bees. Upper leaves and flowers used in salads, the lower leaves are cooked like spinach; the fresh foliage has a cucumber flavor and adds a cooling touch to salads. Space plants 2-3 ft. apart, hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 50c.

CARAWAY (KAR-ah-way)

(Carum carvi.) An annual or biennial whose seeds are used to flavor bread, cakes, confections and cheese; easily grown from early spring sown seeds, where plants are to stand, for two seasons. The young shoots and leaves may be used to flavor salads. Sow few radish seed to mark your row. Pkt. 15c Oz. 35c.

CARDON (kahr-DOON) Smooth Spanish

(Cynara cardunculus.) Grown for its brined stalks and thick main root, sow seeds early where plants are to grow, in hills 18-24" apart. Water during dry periods to keep foliage tender, in fall treat like Celery and later they will be ready to eat like Celery or Endive. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 30c.

CELERY, SOUP

Plain leaf type best suited for use in flavoring soups, either in green state or dried. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 35c.

CHERVIL (CHUR-vil)

(Anthriscus cerefolium.) Plain leaf Chervil, of Parsley Family, whose parsley-like leaves are used for flavoring salads. Grows 18-24". Sow seeds in early spring or late fall, in any good garden soil, some shade best and produces leaves for use in 6-10 weeks. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

CHERVIL (CHUR-vil)

(Anthriscus cerefolium.) Curled leaf Chervil. Similar to the plain leaf Chervil, except the curled leaves can be used more for garnishing, similar to curled Parsley. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 40c.

CHICORY, Brussels Witlof

(Special Strain) (Chicorium intybus.) A perennial herb, the roots of which can be dried and used as a substitute for coffee; the leaves are used when young and tender as greens or those of the older plant are blanched much as is Celery. The leaves are forced during fall and winter to produce loose white or pink leaves or witlof or French endive. Sow early in spring, thinly in rows 18" apart, thin to 8" in row. Dig roots in fall, cutting tops to 1" and store in pit or root cellar for witlof, shorten roots to 8-9", cutting the lower end, bury upright in damp sand or soil covering tops with 6-8 inches of the soil and keep at about 60 degrees; in 2-3 weeks the blanched heads 5-6" long can be cut for use. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

CHICORY, van Spronsen's

Special Select. A special strain of Brussels Witlof. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.90.

CHIVES (Chyvs)

(Allium schoenoprasum.) Perennial developing a thick grass-like tuft and valued for their mild onion-like flavor, the green stems being used in salads, soups, etc. The tender leaves are cut the stronger the plant will grow. Sow seeds early in drills in rows 2-3 ft. apart. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 90c.

CORN SALAD

(Valerianella locusta, var., oilioria.) Dutch Broad Leaf, Large Seeded. Also known as Feticus, Viticost and Lamb-

Perfect Garden Labels

Markings made with an ordinary lead pencil will last for years; it also can be changed by a stiff pencil eraser. They are a dull green color, do not spoil the garden picture; are heavier than water and thus will not float away as wooden labels do, in the spring if you happen to have some high water for a short spell. In seed orders, we will be pleased to include even single labels, but where ordered alone in small quantities, please add 10c extra postage. Otherwise the prices are postpaid. Border Labels: length 5 in., width marking space, 2 in. — Doz. \$1.25. Show Garden Labels: length 7 in., marking space, 2½ in. — Doz. \$1.50. Tie-On Labels, with copper wire, for shrubs, trees, etc., 3½ in. long, ¾ in. wide, 5c each, Doz. 50 c; 100, \$3.60.

Sphagnum Moss

Milled Horticultural Grade Sphagnum is a high grade finely milled moss ideal for germinating seed; this comes in 5 lb. bags and every gardener should have a supply on hand. Each bag contains about 2½ bushels, Postpaid, per bag, \$1.75. — Doz. Regular phagnum in bales, per bale, postpaid, \$2.00.

lettuce. Grown in early spring or late fall as a pot-herb or salad; seed sown in early fall, some plants will get large enough for fall use and the balance with mulching can be carried over for early spring plants. Sow in early spring in rows 12 inches apart; they do not do well during the hot summer. The leaves are mixed with mustard, pepper grass or water cress, as a salad. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 60c.

CRESS

(Lepidium sativum.) Pepper Grass. Plain Leaved. Annual growing quickly and making the best greens for garnishing and for salads; the richer the soil the better, plant in rows 12" apart in earliest spring and at weekly intervals till middle of May. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 35c.

—Curled or Double Leaved. Makes nicer leaves for garnishing as well as for salads. Pkt. 10c; Oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 35c.

—Large Leaf French. A large leaf strain. Pkt. 15c; Oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c.

CRESS, American Upland or

Winter Cress.

(Barbarea vernaprocus.) A hardy biennial; sown early in the Spring in rich soil, the leaves are ready in late mid-summer; being hardy they will be ready for use in the spring following cutting before flower stems develop. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.

CRESS, TRUE WATER.

TULIPS - HYACINTHS - DAFFODILS - CROCUS

SINGLE AND DOZEN PRICES: Single bulbs 3 times the 100 price, each, except where the 100 price is less than \$5.00, in which case only the dozen price; for DOZEN PRICE, use 8 times the single price. Add 15c extra per order where only a very few bulbs are ordered, for extra packaging and postage.

HYACINTHS

We offer here the very best varieties, not only for color but for robust growth. We offer 16-17 cm. size bulbs, the best size for pots; those wishing a large amount for outdoor bedding, should write for prices on 14-15 or 15-16 cm. bulbs, which will run considerably less and on good soil will produce excellent flowers.

POT CULTURE: Soil light rich compost of loam, leaf mold, well decayed cow manure and sand, equal parts; this is best to stand a month before using, pot early in Sept. for Xmas flowers and every 2 weeks for succession bloom; set bulbs so top is level with top of soil, a little clean sand at base of bulbs is good; set pots on bed of ashes and cover with straw; 3-4 months the pots can be moved into a forcing house but in all cases the bulbs should be well rooted before forcing; liquid manure is helpful for nice foliage and perfect flowers.

GLASS CULTURE: Where Hyacinths are grown in glass holders, fill container with rainwater till it almost touches the base of the bulb; add a few pieces of charcoal to keep water pure; set in a dark cool place for about 4 weeks or until the roots nearly touch bottom of glass; bring into light gradually, while the culture is simple the quality of the bulbs is important.

OUTDOOR CULTURE: Plant anytime from Sept. to Dec., the earlier the better, a light rich soil, well drained is preferred. Set bulbs 5 inches deep with the bulbs about 6" apart; a covering of straw or thin layer of leaves during the winter is helpful.

CITY OF HAARLEM: Beautiful large pure yellow, the best yellow Hyacinth either for pots or outdoors.

GERTRUDE: Deep rose-pink, compact, and a handsome variety for all purposes.

JAN BOS: A very early and beautiful scarlet.

GRAND MAITRE: Pleasing shade of deep lavender-blue and the best blue Hyacinth for all purposes; immense spikes.

KING OF THE BLUES: Very dark blue, well recommended for late forcing or for bedding; great beauty.

INNOCENCE: Pure white, the best white for bedding or forcing; large strong spikes.

HYACINTH PRICES: Each, 30c; Doz., \$2.50; 100, \$23.00, prepaid; not less than 6 bulbs, otherwise add 15c extra mailing charge. Will assort bulbs any way you wish at the doz. and 100 prices, but not labeled; 6 at doz. rate, 25 at 100. This is for 16-17 cm. bulbs, top size and best quality.

DISCOUNT: If ordered during May, 10% less; during June, 5%. 15-16 cm. bulbs at \$18.00 per 100; 14-15 cm. at \$16.00 per 100.

MIXED HYACINTHS: Our selection, 25c each; \$2.25, Doz.; \$20.00 per 100, 16-17 cm. bulbs.

TULIPS

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

Early Single Tulips are very useful for bedding purposes and for garden borders; they are of easy culture, early to bloom and some can be grown in pots; they are short stemmed when compared with Darwins or Cottage Tulips, which makes them ideal for formal beds.

GENERAL DE WITT: Orange, exquisite, fine for cutting, sweet scented and one of the best for forcing or bedding, 13", 1-5. PER 100, \$8.00.

KEIZERSKROON: Bright red with broad golden-yellow border; very pretty and one of the most popular, robust, 14", 2-1. PER 100, \$8.50.

PRINCE CARNAVAL: Unusual, beautiful, red with yellow markings, deliciously scented, 13", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

PRINCE OF AUSTRIA: Fine orange-red, brilliant scarlet inside, large globular flower, sweet scented, fine for forcing or bedding, 13", 1-5. PER 100, \$9.00.

MIXED EARLY TULIPS: A choice blend of all varieties, in many different colors and combinations, large size bulbs, 11-12 cm. DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$8.00.

PRICE PER DOZ.: All varieties listed at \$1.10 per Doz.; Each, 12c.

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

Double Early Tulips are best for pot culture and while they are also equally good for outdoor planting, heavy rains or snows may damage them more. They are very pretty. Only large 11-12 cm. bulbs offered. Force slowly.

MR. VAN DER HOFF: Pure golden yellow, much recommended for forcing; 10", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

ORANGE NASSAU: Deep orange and red, fine forcing and bedding variety, very fine; 10", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

PEACH BLOSSOM: One of the most delightful rosy pinks, very erect and gay, fine in every respect; 10", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

PRICE PER DOZ.: All named varieties, \$1.20; Each, 15c. **SUPERFINE BLEND:** Made up of a full selection of some 20 varieties covering all the double Tulip colors and combinations. DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$8.50.

DARWIN TULIPS

Darwin Tulips are the aristocrats of Tulipdom: These late flowering self colored Tulips are valuable for bedding, borders and for cut flowers, their long stiff stems with the large cup-shaped blooms, comes just at a time in the spring when flowers are not so plentiful, especially cut flowers. We offer only the latest recommended varieties, all top size bulbs, 11-12 cm. in size. They can be forced for cut flowers.

ALL BRIGHT: Deep blood-red shade, base pure white with broad ring of deep blue, good forcer, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

BARTIGON: Clear crimson-red, fine all around variety making the best bedding sort with its stiff stems and large flowers; forces well in a vivid rosy-red; 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

CAMPFIRE: A deep vermilion-scarlet sport of Bartigon, good forcer, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

CITY OF HAARLEM: Gigantic flower of deep vermilion-scarlet, one of best vari-

eties, very beautiful, not good for forcing, 28". PER 100, \$9.00.

FARNCOMBE SANDERS: Very beautiful geranium-scarlet, tinged somewhat lighter and highly recommended for bedding, excellent in mass plantings, 28", PER 100, \$8.50.

GIANT: Rich deep purple shaded deep violet, immense blooms, vigorous and excellent for bedding, 28". PER 100, \$8.50.

GOLDEN J.E. Deep golden yellow shaded orange and excellent for bedding, an excellent bedding variety of attractive coloring, 24", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

KING GEORGE V. A charming and lovely cherry-rose with intense blue base, a fine companion with white Iris, 28". PER 100, \$8.50.

LA TULPE NOIRE: (The Black Tulip). Black-violet flowers with a glistening sheen, the blackest of all Tulips, attractive, 26", PER 100, \$9.50.

PHILIP SNOWDEN: Clear satiny rose fine for forcing or bedding, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

PRIDE OF ZWANENBURG: Beautiful deep pink with broad bluish margin shaded deep red inside, pure white base, long lasting and excellent variety, 28", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

PRINCESS ELISABETH: Lovely soft rose with white base, extra attractive and fine for either forcing or bedding, fine in large groups, 26", 1-25. PER 100, \$9.00.

PRUNUS: This is an extremely lovely Darwin in deep rose-pink with a salmon glow, brilliant and delicate but rich appearance; highly recommended for bedding and also forcing, very good. PER 100, \$8.00.

THE BISHOP: The finest deep violet, strong grower and unusual lasting qualities, especially recommended, Extra, 28". PER 100, \$10.00.

WILLIAM COPELAND: Finest and earliest forcing Darwin, pale magenta which becomes a beautiful soft lavender, not recommended for bedding, 24", 12-25. PER 100, \$8.00.

SUPERFINE DARWIN BLEND: This Darwin Blend is made up of over 60 named varieties and especially those listed above; an especially fine collection and all of unpopular varieties or seedlings; not top size bulbs, 11-12 cm. PER DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$70.00.

COTTAGE TULIPS—LATE

Single Late or Cottage Tulips flower about the same time as the Darwins but differ from the Darwins in that the colors vary widely as does the shape and habit of the different varieties, the flower is more pointed; altho there are some good forcers amongst them their best use is in the border where they make very showy displays late in May. The following varieties are the best selections, however, we can supply any other you may wish.

ADVANCE: Probably the most beautiful of the recent introductions, a distinct blazing orange-scarlet overlaid with a dusky shade; good height and habit, 30". PER 100, \$9.00.

CARRARA: The finest of all the white Cottage Tulips, cup-shaped, pure white with yellow anthers and highly recommended, 20", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.50.

GOLDEN HARVEST: A fine deep lemon-yellow of great substance, early and creates a showy effect in the garden, 26", 1-12. PER 100, \$9.00.

G. W. LEAK: A beautiful refined variety, brilliant red with white base and particularly effective in groups among evergreens, 26". PER 100, \$9.00.

MARJORIE BOWEN: A rare combination of salmon and buff shading into deep rose-pink with luminous salmon shadings; especially fine for cutting, 23". PER 100, \$9.00; 1,000, \$80.00.

MARSHAL HAIG: One of the loveliest scarlet hybrid tulips of recent introduction; brilliant scarlet-red pointed flower with clear yellow center, best as a garden flower, 24". PER 100, \$9.50.

MRS. JOHN T. SCHEEPERS: The largest and best of the giant yellow Tulips of recent introduction, it is of the clearest yellow and the entire plant is of strong and healthy growth, especially valuable in the garden, 26". PER 100, \$9.00.

OSSI OSWALDA: A pretty creamy-white, changing from day to day, finally becoming a clear rose, pretty in the garden, 24". PER 100, \$9.00.

SUPERFINE COTTAGE BLEND: This is a very high class blend of some 30 named varieties and especially of those listed above, all in top size, 11-12 cm. PER DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$9.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

BREEDER TULIPS

Breeder Tulips bloom late in May with the Darwins, their coloring is usually in combinations of bronze, orange, yellowish and buff, colors not found in other Tulips; the flower is very large and brilliant; they make the best garden effect and are excellent for cutting.

LOUIS XIV. Rich purple, heavily flushed golden-bronze at margins of petals, inside bronze shading to bronzy-purple and lilac; considered one of the best Breeders, 30". PER 100, \$9.50.

ALL BREEDER VARIETIES: We can supply all popular varieties at the same price as above, send in your list.

SUPERFINE BREEDER TULIP BLEND: A blend of all named varieties, some 30 varieties, all top size bulbs, 11-12 cm. DOZ., \$1.20; PER 100, \$9.00; 1,000, \$85.00.

TRIUMPH TULIPS

Triumph Tulips are the result of crosses between early Tulips and the Darwins, resulting in the stems of the Darwins but blooming earlier and just following the Early Tulips; they make excellent flowers for the early border where it is necessary to be used for summer bedding plants and they also make the best for pot plants, all forcing well.

ALBERIO: Vigorous, wine-red distinctly edged white, an all around excellent variety, 16", 1-10. PER 100, \$8.00.

BANDOENG: A beautiful color in Tulips, dark mahogany-red, flushed orange, faintly edged yellow, 16", 1-15. PER 100, \$8.00.

CROWN IMPERIAL: Lovely shade of red with narrow golden edge, forces early, 12", 12-20. PER 100, \$8.00.

ELMUS: Happy combination of colors, deep cherry-red with a broad white margin at top of petals, very showy, 18", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

ROSE BEAUTY: A deep pink changing to cherry-red, very beautiful, 15", 2-1. PER 100, \$8.50.

URSA MINOR: A very fine golden yellow; great substance and an ideal bedding variety, 13", 1-20. PER 100, \$9.00.

SUPERFINE TRIUMPH BLEND: This is made up of all named varieties and with the above listed varieties especially prominent; all top sized bulbs, 11-12 cm. DOZ., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00; 1,000, \$65.00.

PARROT TULIPS

The new type Parrot Tulips have strong stems and they make the most effective flowers in the border with their artistic shapes, deep cut and elegantly fringed blooms. They make ideal cut flowers.

BLUE PARROT: Heliotrope shaded lilac with deeply laciniated edges and on account of the large sized flower, the bulbs should be planted at least 8" apart, 24". PER 100, \$9.00.

FANTASY: A planting of Fantasy is unique and beautiful; soft rose-pink with strong suffusions of salmon and artistic touches of green, large size and most popular of the Parrots, 22". PER 100, \$10.00.

PIERSON PARROT: A very deep sheen of blood-red on blue base, most attractive, 26". PER 100, \$10.00.

SUNSHINE: Exquisite bright golden yellow, outstanding on account of its deep color, great artistic fringed and cut petals, 18". PER 100, \$15.00.

THERESE: Brilliant rosy-red outside, interior orange-scarlet of rich glowing beauty, 24". PER 100, \$12.00.

SUPERFINE PARROT BLEND: A high class blend of named varieties, all top sized bulbs, 11-12 cm. which will produce large perfect flowers. DOZ., \$1.35; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$85.00.

REMBRANDT TULIPS

The Rembrandt Tulips are a strain of Darwins that have broken into permanent variegations being beautifully striped and blotched; they are very attractive in beds or border and some can be forced.

AMERICAN FLAG: A beautiful May flowering, flowers brilliant deep red with broad marbled white lines and markings, 28". PER 100, \$15.00.

C. HULL: A pretty blood-red on white, base white with blue edge, 24", 1-15. PER 100, \$9.00.

PEONY FLOWERING TULIPS

These are late May flowering double Tulips making the most attractive beds or for grouping in the border or among evergreen trees; strong growing.

EROS: Clear old rose color and the best double in cultivation, 22". PER 100, \$9.50.

CROCUS

We list only the very best and latest improvements in Crocuses. They make the most attractive showing in the border or in lawns or pleasure parks; the bulbs should not be planted too deeply, barely covered and about 2" apart. If you have in mind planting them by the thousand in some favored spot, we suggest you order them early while we can not only give you the color wanted but to quote you attractive prices.

BLUE AND PURPLE VARIETIES. **STRIPED.** **WHITE.**

PRICES: For large top sized bulbs, 8-9 cm. around, per DOZ., 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$18.00. For 1st sized bulbs, 7-8 cm. around, per 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$13.00.

MAMMOTH YELLOW: Prices 10% higher.

DAFFODILS

Daffodils and Narcissus thrive in any good garden soil; if well rooted in the soil they are available die into the soil deeply but so that the bulbs do not come in contact with it. Set bulbs 5-6" deep, about 3-6" apart according to size flower. They also make the finest pot plants.

YELLOW TRUMPET VARIETIES.

KING ALFRED: The best of all the large trumpet Daffodils, rich deep golden yellow; the flower is of perfect form and substance; excellent for both beds or for forcing, 16", 1-15. Double nosed bulbs, #2. PER 100, \$11.00.

WHITE TRUMPET VARIETIES.

MRS. E. H. KRELAGA: Snowy white perianth with elegant creamy white trumpet, vigorous, 14", 1-20. Double nosed bulbs. PER 100, \$11.00.

BICOLOR TRUMPETS.

SPRING GLORY: Perianth creamy white, trumpet yellow; a great favorite and very popular, excellent for pots, 14", 1-15, double nosed bulbs. PER 100, \$10.00.

INCOMPARABILIS.

These have yellow and white perianths with red or yellow cups.

FORTUNE: Broad flat overlapping clear yellow perianth and a very large growing orange crown; very free flowering, early and one of the best, EXTRA, 18", 1-15. PER 100, \$12.00.

HELIOS: One of the earliest to flower; perianth deep golden yellow, cup opens a little darker than the petals and gradually changes to a deep orange color; an excellent variety, 14", 1-5. PER 100, \$9.00.

JOHN EVELYN: One of the best varieties, very large and beautiful; flowers as large as 4" across, solid creamy white perianth, cup large and well opened at mouth with double frilling at margin and of striking apricot-orange color, 12", 1-25. PER 100, \$10.00.

SCARLET ELEGANCE: Unusual and of rare beauty, the contrast between the deep golden yellow perianth and the intense red cup is most striking, a fine cutting variety, 16", 1-15. PER 100, \$10.00.

LEEDSII DAFFODILS.

DAISY SCHAFFER: The best variety in the Leedsii Daffodils; the solid overlapping pure white perianth is up to 4" across, with a tilted trumpet of pale gold; a gold medal winner; cut flower when fully developed for best coloring, 16", 1-15. PER 100, \$15.00.

POETAZ NARCISSUS.

A beautiful race of Narcissus with the flowers produced in bunches and resemble the Poeticus Narcissus, they are delightfully perfumed; perfectly hardy and will stand for years, fine in masses in the garden.

CHEERFULNESS: White perianth with full double center of white and yellow, 2-4 flowers per stem. PER 100, \$10.00.

GERANIUM: A hybrid of great beauty; strong stems with heads of 5-7 flowers, broad pure white petals and a bright scarlet cup and fine for the garden, in pots forcing, 14", 2-1. PER 100, \$10.00.

SCARLET GEM: In our opinion this is one of the best Poetaz, very showy, free flowering, primrose-yellow perianth and brilliant orange-scarlet cup, pots or garden. PER 100, \$10.00.

NOTE: The figures, viz., 2-1, 1-15 mean the variety can be forced indoors and the figures mean the earliest possible date they should be brought inside—as Feb. 1st or Jan. 15th.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

These double flowered Daffodils make excellent garden flowers and we recommend that they be planted so as to be free from overhead branches, they also make the finest pot plants.

TWINK: A most charming variety, pale primrose flushed white with center deep orange-red, a showy exhibition novelty as well as an ideal garden subject, easy grower, 14", 1-15. PER 100, \$12.00.

SINGLE AND DOZEN PRICES: Single bulbs 3 times the 100 price, each, except where the 100 price is less than \$5.00, in which case only the dozen price; for DOZEN PRICE, use 8 times the single price. Add 15c extra per order where only a very few bulbs are ordered, for extra packaging and postage.

PRICE EACH: 3 times the 100 price each; **Dozen Price,** same price as 8 single bulbs; 25 lbs. of one kind at the 100 price; 1000 price usually 10% less than 100 price. Write for best quantity price.

These prices are subject to change without notice; to stocks being sold; and varieties may be withdrawn. ALL BULBS ARE TOP SIZE, unless otherwise noted by the price; all guaranteed true to name and of the very best quality, or money refunded. The above listing is a special pre-season price quotation and will be found to be lower than is usually quoted, especially in high priced colored catalogs; order now and have 100 bulbs to plant rather than order later and have only 50.

AUSTRIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

need of protection are planted in a high and thin woods and small undergrowth planted among the Alpine Park.

The Alpine Park consists of several sections and covering all the different types of conditions for alpine plants.

The Forbidden Hills are beds, kept in complete shade and to insure their remaining absolutely free from lime, they are raised above the ground level; and, of course, these beds are used for the acid soil plants.

In the Desert Garden, special attention has been given to the drainage so that no water stands at any time after a rain and to secure even better desert condition—absolute drought in summer—part of this section is covered with glass. Here you can see specimens of Agave virginiana growing in immediate vicinity of various species of Yucca and open air Cacti. And apart from many kinds of Tulips, the magnificent Iris warleyensis may be seen in full bloom.

In the Shrubbery Park and also scattered all over the place, are the non-alpine plants.

The Nursery is made up of 52 beds made of concrete, some filled with peat mulch, others with sand, etc., and used for the growing on of the seedlings. Six of the beds are deep for winter protection of certain tender subjects, while some beds are electrically heated.

The war has brought havoc to the Gardens, both the botanical garden and the surrounding area were used for a battle ground for weeks; tanks drove over the arboretum and part of the alpine park was ruined by artillery fire, boughs of the finest coniferae being used for camouflaging the guns. A great number of the finest trees were felled for the sake of better sight, and many razed to the ground by the blasts of guns, while others were badly injured and have not yet recovered. Yet the plants following eternal commands continue to grow and we, too, persevere in our work, hoping for better times to come.

The plant collection embraces approximately 19,000 different registered species, varieties, hybrids and forms, of which the following will give some idea:

418	different	Rhododendrons
104	"	Genista
147	"	Clematis
35	"	Adenophora
65	"	Armeria
256	"	Dianthus
78	"	Erigeron
560	"	Iris
57	"	botanical Tulips

The most interesting part of the collection is the specimens collected by Dr. Lempberg in the mountains of Albania, Greece and Crete, carried out between 1934 and 1939; these contain 1500

What To Do When The Tulips Are Gone

Sometimes it is a problem to fill in that space where the tulips made such a display. These beds are frequently in a location that becomes partly shaded by trees when the foliage appears. Such a condition is particularly suited to tuberous begonias and they will make a gorgeous show to the end of summer. You may be able to take some of them into the house as cool weather approaches. The tubers may be started early in Fertio pots in the house and be ready for the garden as soon as the tulips are gone.

Beds out in the clear sun may be planted with dwarf type of sun loving plants that will bloom continually until the heavier frosts. Varieties of dwarf ageratum and of marigolds will need no attention except occasional watering. A seldom seen zinnia of distinctive charm is Z. haageana which, I believe comes from Mexico. It is a creeping ground cover whose attractive foliage is interspersed with deep mahogany colored blossoms.

Perhaps you would like a tulip bed with an irregular border of the dwarf columbines, campanulas and veronicas. Small colonies of the hardy species tulips in a rocky area, undisturbed from year to year might well include some pasque flower A. pulsatilla. They bloom long before the tulips, when you are hungrily waiting for color to appear from the awakening soil. How can a gardener look at a bed of these Rocky Mt. natives and not order some immediately?

And don't forget some of those giant pansies. They will keep you busy cutting until frost comes again.

BOTANICAL

(Continued from Page 1)

the Salomums, called deadly night shade, from Atropos the goddess of destiny, because of the fatal qualities; Azalea, from azaleans, dry, because many grow in relatively dry soil.

Specific names, acaulis, having no stem; aestivalis, meaning that it blooms in summer; augustifolia, frequently used, means narrow leaves; Aquatica, commonly applied to those around and in the water; Arborescens, indicates a tree-like stature; Aromatica, tells our nose that something is sweet-scented; auriculata is tagged to a plant that has appendages that are ear shaped when some part of the plant is bearded then it must be barbatus; there are many

BOTANICAL BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

(Botanical Bulbs)

We take pleasure in offering a very complete listing of Botanical Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., many of which should be ordered early if you wish nice fresh bulbs at the earliest possible time for their proper planting this fall; many even should be planted in August. And, too, if those of our friends who wish quantities for mass planting, will advise us at an early date, we can offer more attractive prices, where we do not have to lay bulbs in in anticipation of sales to come.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS: On orders for any of the following bulbs received during April and May, we will allow a 10% discount; orders during June, 5%. Regular customers who have been buying of us in the past need not send remittances with their order; we will advise you a short time before shipment.

BOTANICAL TULIPS

We list below rare and hard to secure species of Tulips, any of which will be an attractive addition to your border, many of the small and dainty flowered kinds are recommended for the rock garden. If you have never grown these beautiful little flowers before, at least plant a collection of them this year, that you may be able to order your favorites next year.

Prepaid Prices per 100 bulbs, 25 at 100 rate.

Acuminata \$13.00
The Horned Tulip. Long curiously twisted petals of red and yellow makes this little gem an interesting cut flower, 22".

Batalini 17.00
Charming, in April, dainty flowers of pretty form and distinct color, soft chrome-yellow with deeper yellow center, beautiful companion to T. linifolia; beautiful as it is rare, 6".

Biflora 7.00
Probably the smallest Tulip grown, bearing on branching stems small white flowers with yellow centers; give it a warm sunny spot in the rock garden for March flowers.

Chrysanthra 6.50
A pretty little species similar to T. clusiana, yellow with red on outside of petals; perfect drainage, warm place, with pocket of sand under each bulb, 16".

Cretica 48.00
Dasytomon 9.00
Very attractive low growing species, 3-5 flowers on a stalk, yellow edged with white, very pretty for rock garden, 6".

Eichleri 7.00
Large dazzling scarlet flowers with center of yellow, edged black and a most satisfactory flower in the border, lasting a long time; in sun, 12".

Florentine odorata 8.00
Beautiful flowers of pure yellow, exteriors flushed slightly brown; violet fragrance, flowers open wide; plant with Grape Hyacinths for pretty effect, increases rapidly, 14".

Fosteriana Mad. Lefebvre
(Red Emperor) 11.00
This variety is beyond description, it has the largest flowers of any Tulip and claimed positively the best Tulip in cultivation; the loveliest shade of growing scarlet imaginable, base yellowish, 22".

Fosteriana Camilla (Dwarf) 11.00
Outstanding with handsome vermilion-red flowers forming a vivid contrast with its shiny green foliage; choice, 10".

Fosteriana Flaming Youth 16.00
Huge scarlet flowers of a remarkably vivid hue; very lovely, 18".

Fosteriana Prince (Dwarf) 11.00
Extra fine large vermilion-scarlet flowers on short stems, highly recommended for the rock garden, 12".

Greigii each \$3.00
One of the best wild Tulips, very beautiful with its glowing vermilion-scarlet flowers, with yellow base and large maroon-black blotches, flowers are large; give a warm place and sandy soil, 9".

Hageri 16.50
Quaint little globular flowers of copper color with black base edged yellow, now very rare, April flowering, 9".

Hageri splendens 16.50
A very free flowering form having 3-5 blossoms per stem, color copper with a darker center, very interesting, 6".

Kaufmanniana 7.50
Waterlily Tulip. This is one of the finest botanical Tulips, being amongst the earliest to flower, April, color soft creamy white, center slightly marked with carmine-red. The petals reflex upon opening and appear much like a Nymphaea; they are especially recommended for groups in the rock garden, where they will last and flower for years, 6".

Kaufmanniana Aurea 28.00
A rich golden yellow with cherry outer petals, early, 6".

Kaufmanniana Cesar Franck 32.00
Deep yellow, outside red with yellow edge, pretty, 6".

Kaufmanniana Elliott 9.00
A very beautiful variety, large flowers interior white outside petals carmine, 8".

Kaufmanniana Gaiety 9.00
This is different and truly represents the Water Lily as the flowers appear to rest on the foliage, the stems being short; silvery white, 6".

Kaufmanniana Gluck 20.00
Charming creamy yellow, exterior red, very nice, 10".

Kaufmanniana Johann Strauss 16.00
A fine pure white, exterior with red blotches, base distinct, 8".

Kaufmanniana Robert Schumann 40.00
A very beautiful hybrid producing a fine flower of best form in March; outer petals yellow with large dark red blotches in the center, inner petals pure yellow base soft orange-yellow shared by a red blotch from the other part of the petals, 6".

Kaufmanniana Scarlet Elegance 12.00
This is a very brilliant variety with numerous small scarlet flowers with exterior deep orange-red, very early and well recommended, 5".

Kaufmanniana Sweetlink 42.00
A very fine variety with soft yellow flowers with a small flake at the tips of the petals, 6".

Kaufmanniana The First 11.00
The earliest to flower of the Kaufmanniana; deep cream-yellow passing to white, exterior of flower scarlet, 8".

Kaufmanniana Vivaldi 13.00
A distinct variety of great beauty, pale yellow with conspicuous red base, leaves dotted brown and very pretty, 11".

Kaufmanniana Rainbow Mixture 15.00
The various varieties of this species are very attractive in mixture and make an interesting and pretty display in the border or rock garden.

Kolkowakiana 11.00
This has become rather rare; very pretty with slender stems and yellow flowers with exterior markings of red, 14".

Linifolia 13.00
One of the most beautiful of the dainty species flowering in April; small brilliant scarlet-vermilion flowers with black base; make a beautiful sight with Sedum glaucum or in groups with the Batalini species in the rock garden, 8".

Marioletti 9.00
An especially fine cutting flower, soft primrose-yellow with exterior flushed deep red, 18".

Orphanidea (Very rare) 40.00
A very rare April flowering Greek species with orange flushed bronze and green center, 3 to stem, the purplish foliage forming a rosette on the ground, 12". PRICE EACH, 75c.

Ostrowskiana 23.00
A really beautiful species with orange-red flowers gracefully reflexed petals on slender stems, 8".

Persica 20.00
Breyana. A valuable rock garden species, late blooming, flowers glowing yellow with copper flush on exterior, fragrant and produces several flowers on a stem, 8".

Praestans 9.00
An interesting April flowering species, producing 3-4 flowers per stem of the loveliest orange-scarlet imaginable, 18".

Praestans Fusleir 9.00
A recent introduction of upright habit with flowers in a big bunch, color a lovely shade of orange-scarlet, light green foliage and very distinctive, 18".

Praestans Tubergen's Variety 10.00
Very beautiful in the border or rock garden, dwarf and early, 2-3 brilliant orange-scarlet flowers to stem, cup-shaped, showy, 10".

Praestans Zwaneburg Variety 10.00
Expanded vermilion flowers with pointed segments resembling the miniature poinsettia; flowers are large, 10".

Pulchella humilis 40.00
This is a very rare and beautiful species which always attracts attention; Crocus-like flowers of a pretty violet-pink shade with very large and distinct yellow base making an ideal flower in the rock garden or border, 6".

Saxatilis 17.00
Another very rare species from Crete bearing 1-3 pretty pure lilac flowers with a deep yellow center; plant where it will be dry during the summer or they may be lifted and stored in a dry warm place, 4".

Saxatilis major 12.00
A larger type of the species.

Tarda 9.00
Dasytomon. A fine rock garden species, stately white flowers with a yellow eye, 3-5 to the stem; exterior shaded green or gray, 6".

Turkistanica 5.00
A very pretty species closely allied to T. biflora but more robust in habit and with 5-9 flowers on a stem, creamy white with a green or bronzy flush on the exterior and with great lasting qualities, 10".

BOTANICAL NARCISSUS

The various species of Narcissus make a beautiful showing in both the border and the rock garden and every well planted garden should have specimens of each; they are all easily grown.

Bulbocodium 9.00
Hoop Petticoat Narcissus. This is a distinct yellow type with a long wide mouthed trumpet shaped like an old fashioned hoop skirt, for a warm spot in the rock garden and a pretty dainty flower in pots, 6".

Canaliculatus 10.00
Like a miniature Polyanthus Grand Monarque with several tiny flowers on a dwarf stem, very fragrant, small white petals and bright golden cup, interesting for the rock garden, 6".

Cyclamineus 15.00
The Cyclamen flowered daffodil with small clear yellow flowers and a much reflexed perianth.

Cyclamineus February Gold 22.00
A refined variety with lovely golden yellow flowers after the style of the Cyclamineus, with reflexed petals, flowers in early March and lasts 4 weeks, 12".

Triandrus albus 8.00
Angel's Tears Daffodil. Small rust leaved Daffodils from Spain. An exquisite flower for the rock garden; slender growth and producing a cluster of elegant little cream white flowers with globular cup and the perianth reflexing like the Cyclamen, 7".

W. P. Milner 8.50
This was awarded A.M. by the R.H.S. for the rock garden; small, pretty, sulphur colored flowers which, when forced, become pure white. It also is one of the best to be grown in fibre, in pans, pots, bowls, etc., early in April, 7".

ALLIUM—Flowering Onion

Alliums or Flowering Onion are beautiful flowering subjects in the garden and are especially fine for the Rock Garden, where small dwarf plants are wanted. They are easily grown and make an interesting display. We offer a very extensive list of these flowers in seed but the bulb, being so low in price, one can establish them quickly by planting them. In ordering, please do not order less than a dozen bulbs, on account of the expense in mailing single bulbs (unless you wish to add 15c extra), however, we will be glad to make a selection of all varieties at the 100 price, if each bulb is not to be labeled otherwise, use dozen prices, which see, at the end of this listing. For descriptions, see seed list under Allium.

albopilosum 10.00
azurum 5.00
Moly 4.00
neapolitanum grandiflorum 3.50
Ostrowskianum 3.50
Rosenbachianum 8.00
sphaerocephalum 3.50

BRODIAEA

For cultural matter on Brodiaea, see seed list.

congesta 4.00
grandiflora 3.50
laxa 4.00

BULBOCODIUM

vernium 6.00
Violet-rose flowers.

CHIONODOXA

Glory of the Snow. They are one of the most beautiful spring flowers and when they become well established, form sheet of blue in the early spring making a great attraction in the garden; quite hardy, easy to naturalize, and lasting when once planted, with the flower spikes increasing in size and beauty; they can also be grown under glass; plant bulbs 3" deep, 2 1/2" apart and immediately upon receipt, therefore, order early so that you will receive them promptly when ready. Fine subjects for the edge of shrubbery plantings, 5-6" tall.

Gigantea 4.00
A large form with soft lavender-blue flowers and clear snow-white center, strong grower, 6".

Luciliae 3.00
Many consider this the most beautiful of the Chionodoxas and should be planted in generous quantities; pure sky-blue flowers with white throat on 5-8" stems and making a pretty display with 3-4 of the upright flowers open at once, 7".

Luciliae alba 3.50
A very rare type with frosty white flowers of delicate beauty.

Luciliae rosea 4.00
Another rare gem producing pretty pale rose to lilac-rose flowers.

Sardensis 3.00
Striking beauty in massive plantings; true gentian-blue flowers, very early, highly recommended.

Tmolii 4.50
A handsome variety flowering just before Luciliae and suited best in moist shaded places; blue with a white base.

CROCUS SPECIES

The Spring Flowering Crocus Species open their flowers even before the large flowered varieties, so commonly planted. These flower even in March and some, in warm places, even in February. They need a well drained position in full sun, plant 2-3" deep. They reseed easily and are especially fine for naturalizing. The Susianus and Tomasianus being especially recommended. All bulbs offered are top size.

Ancyrensis (Golden Bunch) 3.00
Earliest of all; small orange flowers in great profusion over a long blooming period.

aureus 3.50
(Moesiacus). A glowing unmarked golden yellow.

Balansae 8.00
A pretty orange with a tan flush, outside of petals feathered with bronze.

biflorus 4.00
Scotch Crocus. Very early white with purple-blue striped on outer segments, free flowering.

biflorus Welden 4.00
A rare Dalmatian species with large white flowers, outside flushed soft blue-purple, fine for naturalizing.

candidus subflavus 5.00
A long lasting, free flowering orange-yellow, with the outer petals flushed copper-bronze.

chrysanthus Canary Bird 5.00
Very free flowering orange-yellow, flushed bronze.

chrysanthus Dorothy 5.50
Canary yellow feathered bronzy-gray, free flowering.

chrysanthus E. Aug. Bowles 6.50
Most wonderful and unique, Crocus species of recent introduction; chrome-yellow with a dark bronzy throat and deep orange stigma; beautiful form and great substance.

chrysanthus fusco finctus 4.50
A distinct dwarf type with rich golden-yellow flowers, exterior shaded bronze, very free flowering.

chrysanthus Large Farley White 18.00
Very beautiful white with yellow throat, outside shaded purple, stock limited.

chrysanthus Moonlight 8.00
Very fine chrome-yellow passing to creamy yellow as the flower ages.

chrysanthus Snow Bunting 3.50
White, feathered indigo with yellow base, deep orange stigma, very free flowering.

etruscus Zwaneburg variety 4.50
A very charming variety of a light bluish violet, flowering a month or longer.

Fleischeri 4.00
Of interest to collectors only, no real garden value, color white, orange anthers.

Korolkowi 5.00
Starry in shape when widely expanded, interior a lovely celadine-yellow, exterior densely stippled bronzy gray on a yellow ground.

Susianus 3.50
Cloth of Gold. Charming rock garden species, very early, yellow flowers striped glossy brown on outer petals.

Tomassianus 3.50
Increases very rapidly by seed and forms one of the best for naturalizing in the grass, woodlands and meadows; exquisite silvery lilac with amethyst interior.

Tomassianus Barr's Purple 4.50
This is a pretty purple-lilac form with red stigmata.

Tomassianus Haarlem variety 4.25
A new variety with medium sized lilac-blue flowers.

Tomassianus V/h. Howell Purple 4.00
Very pretty reddish purple, flowers freely produced.

Vernus Vanguard 3.00
A new variety, very early Crocus of most distinct and charming color, a pretty aquamarine-blue, outside a french-gray, well recommended for naturalizing and can be brought to flower by Xmas when potted early.

Versicolor picturatus 3.00
Cloth of Silver. White prettily feathered ruby-purple; a gem for the rock garden.

ERANTHIS

Winter Aconite. The earliest of Spring flowers; golden buttercup-like flowers, resting on emerald-green cushions of leaves that produce a charming and pretty effect in the very early days of spring; when planted with Snowdrops, Chionodoxa, Scilla sibirica, etc., wonderful displays can be had. They do best in shady places, under trees and in moist spots where few other plants will thrive, where it will densely carpet the ground with its bright green foliage. It increases readily from seed; plant about 3" deep and 4" apart, order early and plant immediately upon receipt, they must be planted early, so please ORDER THEM EARLY.

cilicica 3.00

A very lovely species from Asia Minor, deep yellow, foliage bronzy and more finely cut than E. hyemalis, and later.

hyemalis 3.00
A bright yellow flower.

Tubergenii 11.00
A very pretty new hybrid with large golden yellow flowers; the flowers being sterile, last much longer.

FRITILLARIA meleagris

They produce a fine effect when naturalized in the grass on banks, in shady places or under large trees and are especially charming in groups in the border and rock garden; bloom in May, plant 3-4" deep, 3" apart and immediately upon receipt, order early and it is advisable to mulch when possible the first winter, they will last indefinitely when once established. Common names, Checkered Lily or Guinea Hen Flower. Bulbs arrive in August.

alba 4.00
A pretty white with checkings of greenish yellow.

Aphrodite 4.25
Strong growing, pure white.

Artemis 4.25
Very fine large-bell variety in two tones of wine color.

Poseidon 6.00
Very large flower on short 6" stems, whitish checkered purple.

Saturnus 4.50
A pretty effect in pinkish checkering, large flowers.

Mixed 3.75

GALANTHUS

Snowdrops. Permanent plantings of Snowdrops should be made in partly shaded places for they flower very early in the spring; under the shrubbery border, in the lawn and woodland, they make a fine display, plant thickly; the bulbs arrive in August, so order early.

Nivalis, Single, 5/up 6.00
Nivalis, Single, 4-5 5.00
Pure white, single flowers.

Nivalis, plenus Double 5/up 6.00
Nivalis plenus Double 4-5 4.75
Pure white, double flowers.

IXIA

African Corn Lily. Exceedingly free flowering, very graceful, bearing on wiry stems long racemes of bloom; they increase rapidly; invaluable for cutting, easily grown in pots and produce a combination of colors not found in other plants. Plant bulbs from Oct.-Dec., 2" apart and 3" deep in prepared light loamy soil, in a sunny position protected from cold winds; cover with coarse sand and mulch with coarse straw but remove in March.

Afterglow 3.00
Orange-buff exterior bronzy, attractive.

Azurea 3.25
Distinct shade of blue with purple center.

Bridesmaid 3.00
White with carmine eye.

Bucephalus major 3.00
Large flowered, vigorous, lovely carmine shade.

Crateroides major 6.00

Hogarth 3.00
Large creamy yellow, purple eye.

Hubert 3.25
Free flowering coppery red, shaded violet.

Invincible 3.00
A pretty carmine-purple.

Nelsoni 3.00
Good scarlet, shaded orange.

Vulcan 3.50
Good scarlet, shaded orange.

Wonder 4.25
A distinct variety, brilliant pink, double flowers.

Mixed 3.00

IOXOLIRION

Pallasi 3.50
Ledebouri 4.50

LILIUM

Madonna Lily. The following two lilies come in early with most of the fall bulbs and will be ready around Sept., please order early so that the bulbs can be dispatched to you immediately upon their receipt; these are Holland grown bulbs.

Candidum 24 cm up 40.00
(Ready by Sept. 1st)

Excelsum 130.00
(Ready by September)

This is a handsome apricot colored flower with distinct scarlet anthers and reflexed petals, plant 4" deep, half shade, lime loving, June flowering, 5-6 ft., large solid bulbs. Each, \$1.60; 12, \$15.00.

SINGLE AND DOZEN PRICES: Single bulbs 3 times the 100 price, each, except where the 100 price is less than \$5.00, in which case only the dozen price. For DOZEN PRICE, use 8 times the single price. Add 15c extra per order where only a very few bulbs are ordered, for extra packaging and postage.

MUSCARI

Grape Hyacinths. These are so easily grown and make such pretty displays, that every garden should have a planting of them; usually the common Grape Hyacinths will be found in the older garden but the newer varieties are far superior in color and flower that one should try at least one variety each year; for naturalizing, the rock garden or in the border, in mass plantings; plant 2-3" deep, best in full sun.

armeniacum, 8/up 4.00
Early Giant. Brilliant blue, improved variety and a fine pot plant as well.

azurum 4.00
Hyacinthus aureus. Dainty little spikes of Cambridge-blue, in Feb., charming in rock garden, grassy banks or as an edging in border.

azurum amphibolis 6.00
Freyanum. Delicate pale blue, flowering after H. azurum.

botryoides 2.50
Best known form of Muscari, each bulb sending up 2 flower stalks bearing light blue flowers that smell like ripe plums.

botryoides lbm 4.50
White Grape Hyacinth. Pretty little fragrant pure white flowers, fine for rock garden or pots.

comosum 4.00
The Tassel Hyacinth. Greenish flower.

Germination

Recently we read an article about the germination of flower seeds in one of the Society bulletins which also contained comments on the purity as well and in which the burden of the trouble was placed upon the seedsman. It is not that we wish to make any excuses for the seedsman, but a few remarks on this question, will be of benefit to our own customers in ordering their seeds. First, we ourselves have in stock around 4,000 different lots of flower seeds, probably more, and to have up-to-date germination tests on every one of them, would just be impossible; we are however, germinating seeds all the time, and whenever a question is raised as to the germination of any particular seed, we immediately take a check. Usually this is quicker and better done by following up any sales made in the past 60 days. Again, a great many of the more rare seeds and especially those that come from a distance, arrive here too late to make any extensive germination tests. This is true mainly in the case of seeds from India. Therefore, we trust every customer will expect some loss on this score and take it as included in the cost of the seed; whenever we discover that anything has gone out that develops a low germination, we are always pleased to replace or even refund.

About trueness to name: this has always been a problem and especially is this so when seeds have been secured from some of the amateur gardeners, those, too, who make the most complaints on this score. The space taken up in these plantings are usually too small to keep species and varieties from crossing and many times hybrids develop in the seed harvest. To get around this problem, we try to grow all we can, but this is an impossible undertaking, in thousands of different kinds of flowers; then, too, it is always safer to secure seeds thru the commercial flower seed growers, who really understand what they are doing and mistakes are seldom made.

with purple tops.

comosum plumosum 2.75
Feathered Hyacinth. Most unusual and fascinating flower, of soft purplish filaments or threads curiously twisted and curled; good indoor plant; June.

latifolium 4.00
Very distinct and rare, upper part of flower pale blue, lower dark blue.

paradoxum 4.50
Starch Hyacinth. Very distinct with large nearly black flowers of good size and form.

PIONEER SEED COMPANY Dimondale, Mich.
U. S. A.

"Pioneer Seed Co., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seeds or bulbs."

If this order should become subject to any sales, use, or other tax, please add the correct amount to your remittance.

Date _____ Forward by Mail ☐; Express ☐; Freight ☐

Name Mr.
Mrs.
Miss _____
PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS

Street P. O. Box
or R. F. D. _____

Post Office _____ City _____
Zone _____

Express Office (if different from P. O.) _____

County _____ State _____

State Here } P. O. Money Order ☐
Amount Enclosed } Express Money Order ☐
 } Check or Draft ☐

\$ _____

Supt. or Gardener's Name _____

Please do not write in this space				
Stamps				
Cash				
M. O.				
Check			Sent	Date
F. S.				
Bulbs				
V. S.				
Lawn				
Field				
Sun				
Riv.				

Seeds and bulbs sent Prepaid

They are forwarded on receipt of order unless instructed to the contrary. Be sure you state the correct variety numbers besides quantity and price.

Pioneer Seeds and Bulbs

[illegible]

If sold out of any variety may we substitute? Yes ☐; No ☐

